INSURANCE

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The Bombay Ch

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. XVIII NO. 160— BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 21, 193

"TIME FOR PEACE MOVES

Asks Indians To Prepare For "Still Struggle"

EVERY HOME MUST GIVE A MAN FOR NATIONAL CAUSE.

Warning To Merchants.

REFUTES BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S "GROSS LIBEL" ON CONGRESSMEN

A warning to the people against being taken in by the peace moves undertaken by some of the Indian Liberals was uttered by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing a huge public meeting at Azad Maidan on Sunday evening. The Sardar also gave a reply to the recent speech of the Bombay Governor which he characterised as "a gross libel on India and of Gujarat, in particular."

"ORANGE-SARRIED" CORDON.

It was a picturesque gathering numbering about two lakhs of people. As usual women were present in large numbers, and they were conveniently accommodated in front of he platform, the Desh Sevikas in their orange uniforms forming a cordon around them. Loud speakers were installed to carry the Sardar's voice to every part of the huge gathering. Before the proceedings began, songs of freedom were sung by two men, which were taken up in chorus by the whole audience.

"ROUNDING OFF CONGRESS WEEK".

Mrs. Hansa Mehta who presided said that the meeting was one to round off the Congress Week during which a very large number of members were enrolled as members of the Congress. It was their good fortune that Sardar Vallabhbhai was present to address them on the occasion.

Sardar Vallabhbhai began by congratulating Bombay citizens on their splendid work and sacrifice in the national struggle. The whole of India was watching Bombay where the women had shared the burden of the fight with their men folk and dispelled the general idea that Indian women were ignorant and incapable of taking part in political life. But what had been done was very little compared to what they had yet to do hereafter.

NO PEACE MOVES YET.

The time for settlement was not yet, continued the Sardar. Those who had undertaken the mission (Messrs. Jayakar and Sir Sapru), though actuated by patriotic motives, were under an illusion. Mahatmaji had already declared that he would be satisfied with nothing less than substance of independence. He (the speaker) was a simple farmer, and he did not understand what was still left to know from Mahatmaji. Diplomacy could have no chance with Mahatmaji.

VICEROY HAS HIS COUNTRY'S INTEREST AT HEART.

They were told that the Viceroy had India's interest at heart. But he would look to his own country first, before India. The Labour Government had their difficulties. But did MacDonald and his friends of the Labour Party appreciate that the Indian leaders who had sacrificed everything wish to see their country free before they died? And yet some of the Indian leaders cared more for the difficulties of Labour Government than for those of the Indians.

"OUT-SATAN SATAN".

Mahatmaji had called the Government Satanic. But he (the speaker) would go further and say that when the Englishmen show themselves in their true colours, they would "out-Satan" Satan. But the Indians were prepared to sacrifice their lives, and out of the bones of every one that died would arise countless heroes.

SARDAR'S ANSWER TO SIR F. SYKES.

If there is to be a settlement, the Englishmen had merely to put their signature. The Indians themselves must decide how much they could digest. Indians were told that they could not govern themselves till they could defend themelves. But the A. B. C. of self-government, said the Sardar, was not to allow foreigners to govern. The Governor and Mr. MacDonald had complained that civil disobedience was a dangerous weapon. But the still more dangerous aspect had yet to come, if the Government did not come to their senses.

"A GROSS LIBEL"

Proceeding, the Sardar dealt with the Bombay Governor's speech. He said that the speech was a gross libel on the Congress, and there was no honesty in it. There was no expression of regret or sympathy for those who were innocent victims of police excesses. Every sentence of the speech was an insult to India and was meant to provoke India. It was a clear indication that time for settlement was not yet.

The Governor had stated that the dacoities in Kaira District were due to Congress movement. But he belonged to Kaira and knew the truth about it. The dacoities were instigated by interested parties and victims were those who had joined the national movement, and they declined to complain to the police of the British Government. The Dharalas who had given up their profession of dacoity by the preaching of one follower of Mahatmaji were grossly libelled by the Governor.

The Sardar did not think that the Government honestly desired any settlement now. They encouraged the peace negotiations with a view to find out to what extent Mahatmaji would come down. But when they sincerely wanted a settlement, they would deal straight with the Indian leaders, instead of remaining behind the curtains as now.

"MERCHANTS HAVE NOT BEEN TRUE TO CONGRESS."

The Sardar went on to deal with the immediate programme before the nations while recognising the splendid work done by Bombay in the matter of boycott, he was bound to say that the foreign cloth merchants had not obeyed the resolution of the Congress Working Committee which required them to stop this trade by 15th July. The merchants had to face their business losses, when thousands of their countrymen, and some of their noblest women, had gone to jail. Time might come when the Government might force foreign cloth on the nation at the point of the bayonet.

BRITISH MENTALITY IN UGLY NAKEDNESS.

Lord Reading and other British statesmen had been saying things which should make even the blind see the British mentality in its ugly nakedness. Their only object was to perpetuate the iron fetters round India's feet. India can hope to get her freedom only when the situation had come to such a pass that every British officer in India would admit that it was impossible to rule here. To bring about such a state, they must not deviate from their non-violent method.

The Britishers who had been brought up to the use of the gun and arms had nothing to meet the non-violent method, which puzzled them and almost drove them mad. When they knew that the Indians were not to be terrified or deceived, then only the Britishers would give up diplomacy and deal straight with them.

A "WARRIOR" FROM EVERY HOME.

Their struggle would be keener after the monsoon, said the Sardar. He asked the women of every home to offer their young men at the altar of the nation. India's independence depended more on the courage and of the women than of the men. The women must give notice to their husbands "join the Congress army" or be prepared for divorce.

"LAST GAMBLE OF HIS LIFE".

Mahatmaji in undertaking the present movement had taken the last gamble of his life, in the full knowledge of the tremendous risks because he saw no other remedy for the sufferings of the poor masses. While he is now resting at Yeravda, he had the satisfaction of seeing how splendidly the country had been carrying on the fight.

Concluding, the Sardar again repeated his warning against any premature peace negotiations. Volunteers will march in batches into the Government forest and offer themselves for arrest by cutting grass without license. Parties of organizers have been despatched into the district, to make the preparation necessary for starting the movement.

Sapru Leaves For Bombay.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

In view of the statement made by the Education Minister of the United Provinces in reply to a question in the Council that the Education Circular was only advisory, picketing of schools and colleges has been called off.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru left for Bombay this morning.—A. P.

"WALK INTO MY PARLOUR"

—:o:—

Graham Pole Explains Labour's Difficulties.

INDIANS ASKED TO ATTEND LONDON CONFERENCE

MADRAS, July 20.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has received the following cable from Major Graham Pole M.P., London: "The difficulties here are great owing to minority position of the Government. Although Government may be forced to agree to three parties being represented at the Round Table Conference there is no intention whatever of presenting three party front against the Indians. The presence of small representation of other parties will enable them to realise the strength of the Indian case and will help the Government Bill later. The responsibility for the proposals must rest with the Government alone who will be perfectly free, whatever the position other parties representatives take. The suggestion is only of very few British Parliament representatives."—A. P.

BRITAIN'S RISK IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Troops And Police May Become Disloyal.

GENERAL CHETWODE'S PLEA FOR "FIRM HAND."

LONDON, July 20.

"If we kept a firm hand in India and did what we should do, there was no danger whatever", declared General Sir Philip Chetwode, speaking at the British Legion rally at Devizes.

He declared that Britisher should either show that what they intended to do was right, or "chuck it"; otherwise there was a risk of disloyalty among Indian troops and police, much tried as they were by propaganda.

But he was certain that Army in India was loyal to the core.—Reuter.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA IN BERARS

—:o:—

Amraoti Volunteers With Leader Arrested

AMRAOTI, July 20.

The Secretary, District Congress Committee, has been arrested in connection with the Berar Forest Satyagraha Campaign. Thirty-six volunteers offered Forest Satyagrah at Wadali by cutting several trees in the reserved forest for about one hour. Soon the District Collector and the District Superintendent of Police with Policemen armed with regulation lathis arrived on the spot. All the Volunteers were then arrested.

The Head of the Satyagraha Sulbir and Secretary of the Amraoti District Congress Committee, Sjt. T. G. Joshi was also arrested for abetment under Section 379 I. P. C.—Free Press.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA IN C. P.

—:o:—

BETUL C. P., July 13.

At a public meeting at Betul C. P. (Hindi) very largely attended by villagers from long distances in the District, Mr. C. S. Gupta, the Dictator of the Hindi, C.P., and Mr. D. K. Mehta explained that it was not the intention and the Congress that people should graze their cattle or cut wood in Government forest without proper licences. They announced that the Provincial War Council had decided to launch Forest Satyagraha in the District, on dates and at places to be very shortly notified by Mr. D. K. Mehta who has been placed in-charge of organizing the move-

civil disobedience move

"BIG BROTHER" REDISCO HIMSELF.

Mr. Shaukat Ali in the cour his presidential reminded ommunity of their old po "Freedom within the Brit Empire if possible outside it necessary", and said for th reason Muslims had accepted the invitation of the British people to go to the Round Table Conference to put their demands before the British people and th ewhole world. If they failed and came back unsuccessful they would put their heads together and see what could be done to reach their goal. It was for this reason that they had begged Mahatma Gandhi to hold a Round Table Conference of their own in India to face the British pritish people with a united demand.

GANDHIJI'S "FATAL MISTAKE"

Gandhiji and Mr. Motilal Nehru made a fatal mistake when on 23rd December they broke with Lord Irwin who sincerely desired to serve the country and bring about real peace between Britain and India."

Mr. A. M. Kwaja, Bar-at-Law, asked the president if he could hav a say at the Conference. The President said if he wanted to say anything he could attend the public meeting to-morrow and have his say there. Soon after an unknown young man dressed in Khaddar annd Gandhi Cap rushed to the middle of the hall and began to address the conference but he was ejected from the conference.—A. P.

POLICE RAIDS IN AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

Boycott Committee' Office Searched.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

The police raided to-day the office of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee was located in the house of Mr. Hariprasad Mehta, Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and seized some proscribed booklets containing "war" songs. Practically all Mahajans of the foreign cloth dealers have agreed to suspend the sales of foreign cloth, only some individual dealers have not given such an undertaking and picketing of their shops continues.

PICKETING OF CLOTH SHOPS IN AHMEDABAD

—:o:—

Arrest Of Labour Picketers.

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

The picketing of foreign cloth shops and foreign liquor shops by women picketers assisted by men picketers continues.

Picketing has been called off from shops whose owners have agreed to suspend the sales of foreign cloth.

No arrests have so far been made in this connection.

The arrest of labour picketers picketing country liquor shops, however, continues.—A. P.

DISOBEYING CHOWKIDARI LAWS.

505 CONVICTIONS.

MATIHARI (Bengal) July 19.

20 men were arrested for non-payment of Chowkidari tax in the course of the last three days.

505 were convicted in the whole district of Champaran up to the 15th July.—Free Press.

SMOKE "BIDIS" CAMPAIGN.

FEROZEPUR, July 19.

Members of the Bal Bharat Sabha are most effectively carrying on Cigarette boycott. They present the smokers with bidis and to poor people they even refund the price of the cigarettes if already purchased.—Free Press.

Shrimat ... and ex... addressing ... on at the new... said that th... Forward to join the strug... in a fight a... Vote of thanks to the Presi... they should ... t by Mr. Virchand Panachand ... gratulated the ... ought the meeting to a close.

CHRISTIA... ER CONGRESS BANNER

Enthusi... Meeting At Bandra

BOMBAY ARCHBISHOP REMINDED OF WHAT DE VALERA TOLD POPE

Bandra witnessed a unique political demonstration in the shape of a crowded public meeting of Indian Christians under the auspices of the newly formed Nationalist Christian Party, to express the community's sympathies with the Congress programme. The meeting though predominantly Indian Christian, in composition, with an exceedingly large number of East Indians Catholics of Bandra and suburbs, was well attended by several ladies and gentlemen from the Hindu and Parsi communities. A rare spectacle was presented by the donning of 'saris' for the first time by Catholic girls.

The meeting was held at the open Square at Patkar's Blocks, Bandra and it was a sight to see the Deccani and Gujarati inhabitants of Patkar Blocks lining up in their hundreds and craning their necks to be part and parcel of the meeting.

PROUD TO PRESIDE.

Mr. Thomas Almeida, a prominent member of the East Indian community and a Municipal Councillor of Bandra presided. The President felt proud to associate himself with the new party started at the initiative of a few determined young men and recalled amidst applause that he was the local Congress Secretary about a decade ago. Mr. Almeida vigorously pleaded for a national outlook as against all narrow communal considerations, which had been hitherto the bane of their community.

AN UNCHRISTIAN STATEMENT.

Mr. Joachim Alva who was the first speaker, denounced the attempts made by the Rev. Father Editor of "The Examiner," to scare away Catholics from the national movement by categorically stating in his paper, the organ of the R. C. Archdiocese of Bombay, that it was a sin for Catholics to join the Congress Satyagraha movement. Mr. Alva referred to his open letter to the Archbishop of Bombay urgently demanding that His Grace should either repudiate or confirm the "Unchristian" statement in question.

WHAT DE VALERA TOLD POPE.

The speaker declared that none dared to dub De Valera an anti-Catholic or ostracise him, when he once bluntly told the Pope of Rome to mind his own business and not to interfere in Irish affairs in view of a cable of the Pope to King George which compromised the position of the Irish patriots. Mr. Joachim Alva put in a vigorous plea for Swadeshi and prohibition, especially for the latter, as it was the most effective barrier "to the substantial standing of the Community at the 'bar' ". Mr. Alva declared that there never be any fear of 'Christaraja' flourishing under Gandhiraj.

DESERVED TO BE WIPED OFF.

Mr. C. I. Kuriyapan, a Syrian Christian from Malabar made an eloquent speech and remarked with great effect that if Christians stood in the way of the onrushing, successful tide of Indian Nationalism, they deserved to be wiped off the face of the earth.

Mrs. Fernandes enthusiastically supported the Swadeshi and Pro-

(Continued on page 7.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

...al.

...KHERJI.—You ...your mother ... when she ...e had a re... been lying ...tion without ...u owe any ...eturn imme... will not be ...in.—BEJOY ...1. Kama...

1167

...atch for ...a Gotra ...respect... ...ne En... ...ficiency ...ruding ...f the ... The ...antial ...perty, ... etc ...tatu... ... and ... who ...tem ...o do ...pe... ...ot

...nt commiss... ...out-turn of ... particulars apply im... BLUE MOUNTAIN T... PORATION, Mettupalaiya... A

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ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED? ... so apply immediately wi... full particulars of your qualifications to ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, Staff-Suppliers, 110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. A R2853

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WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, having experience of work in Solicitor's Office. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO., Solicitors, High Court, Tamarind Lane, Bombay. A 1215

WANTED—Energetic INDIAN for Engineering Workshop at Bombay, having knowledge of Moulding, Welding and Mechanical Engineering, also well conversant with Job Costing with their Drawings. Man with past experience need apply with Testimonials to Box No. 119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 1218

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co. Ltd. Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish, Swadeshi Hosiery piecegoods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars. A 1168

WANTED—STUDENTS. No matter where you live or what you do, we can train you by Post to be an ACCOUNTANT for Govt. Railway, mercantile services, etc to earn big salaries. Success guaranteed. Apply for free prospectus No. 145 to the Registrar, The India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta.

WANTED—TEACHERS of Gujerati and Urdu. Apply in writing stating qualification and terms.—S. F. B. TYABJI, Warden Road, Bombay. A R2818

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Educational

KHARAS'S Mathematic Coaching Classes for First Year and Intermediate students re-opened 1st July. Excellent results every year. Particulars at Princes High School for Girls, Lamington Road. E R2334

JOIN Prof. AGASHE'S MATRICULATION, First year and Intermediate Mathematics classes. Few more accommodated. Enquiries at Fanaswadi, Bombay 2. E 2765

THE BOMBAY TUITION CLASSES for Matric Students (Boys & Girls) re-opened 1st July. Competent staff of long experienced teachers. Terms moderate. Time convenient. Excellent results every year. Particulars at Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road. E R2835

Public Notices.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THREE RACE SPECIAL TRAINS (one for first, one for second and one for third class passengers) will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona each day on the 26th July, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 27th and 30th August, 6th, 8th, 13th, 20th and 27th September, and 2nd and 4th October, 1930, to the following timings:—

BOMBAY TO POONA.

	Third Class.	Second Class.	First Class.
V. T. Bombay Dep.	9-15	10-30	11-00
Poona Arr.	13-00	13-25	13-55

POONA TO BOMBAY.

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Poona Dep.	19-30	20-00	20-25
V. T. Bombay Arr.	22-40	23-10	00-05

In the event of sufficient passengers not offering to justify three trains a combined first and second class Special will be run to the Timing of the 1st class Race Special.

For detail particulars see poster notices at stations.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON, Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 18-7-30. 1224

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.
Short Cause.
Suit No. 608 of 1930.

...AL MANGLOR... NAGOOBH... KER. ...Plaintiff
vs.
CHARANDAS VASSANJI and others. Defendants.

To
Charandas Vassanji 1st defendant and Ranchhordas Vassonji the 2nd defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of this suit is adjourned from the 23rd instant to 24th September, next.

Dated this 19th day of July 1930.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Plaintiffs Attorneys. 1229

Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Monday afternoon, the 21st July 1930 at 3 o'clock.

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY, Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
21st July, 1930. 1225

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the title deeds of a vacant piece of land at Vile Parle bearing Survey No. 193, Pot Nos. 5, 6, and 28 Entry Nos. 2701, 2703 and 2710 admeasuring about 5200 square yards belonging to our client S. F. Motivala are missing or misplaced. If any one deals with the said title deeds he will do so at his risk.

Dated this 18th day of July, 1930.
PHIROZE B. CHOKSI & Co., Attorneys for Sorabji Fakirji Motivala. 1222

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends have been declared for the year ending 31st May, 1930, namely:—

Rs. 200/- per share on 100 Original Shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 10/- per share on 40,000 Shares of Rs. 125/- each.

Rs. 4/- per share on 84,000 Shares of Rs. 125/- each (Rs. 50/- paid up.)

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 27st July to shareholders whose names are on the register at the close of business on 1st July, 1930.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 2nd July, 1930, to 9th July 1930 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WALLACE & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 25th June, 1930.

APPEAL.

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.

IT IS GIVING ENTIRELY FREE MEDICAL, SURGICAL, GYNAECOLOGICAL and DENTAL AID to the poor sufferers of all communities. This Hospital is a complete unit in itself. Treats a large number of indoor and outdoor patients. Your help is greatly needed. Address: SECRETARY Ba... Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road, North Bombay No. 8. 1117

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1138 of 1930.
GULABCHAND GANPATRAM, Sole Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. Gulabchand Ganpatram & Co. Plaintiff
vs.
(1) MANSURALLY MUNAVARALLY, and (2) MULLA NISARALLY MULLA ABDULALLY, Defendants.

To
MANSURALLY MUNAVARALLY, Esq.

The 1st Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you and the 2nd Defendant to recover from you the sum of Rs. 7,157-8-9 and interest and costs and the hearing of the above suit is fixed for Wednesday the 6th day of August, 1930, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) and please note that in default of your appearance on that day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
for Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. MIRZA, MIRZA & PATHAK, Plaintiff's Attorneys. 1230

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

(1) No. 867 of 1925. Re: Virji Madhavji.
(2) No. 1167 of 1925. Re: Lakhamsi Jetha Sha.
(3) No. 881 of 1922. Re: Karsondas Lowji Goradia traded as M. Karsondas.
(4) No. 940 of 1924. Re: Arthur Joseph Pereira.
(5) No. 1175 of 1925. Re: Fidahusein Gulamsein Rupawala.
(6) No. 1190 of 1925. Re: Virji Maisi.
(7) No. 1524 of 1925. Re: Vinayak Harichandra Nandodkar.
(8) No. 1595 of 1925. Re: Navalshanker R. Jala, deceased, traded as N. Butch and Co.
(9) No. 287 of 1927. Re: Dorabji Byram... 927. Re: Manilal Gulabchand.
(10) No. 572 of 19... Re: Karim Ladha Asrani and ... Hussein Shivji Dada Man... mal.
(11) No. 243 of 1916. ... Lakhmidas Tilumal and ... ers traded as Lakhmidas Mangumal.
(12) No. 436 of 1916. Re: Jograj Chandmal Oswal Bald.
(13) No. 263 of 1913. Re: Mahomed Hasham and Co.
(14) No. 282 of 1922. Re: William Thomas Silway.
(15) No. 482 of 1924. Re: Vrajlal Jethalal.
(16) No. 1485 of 1925. Re: Vrajlal Jethalal.
(17) No. 676 of 1921 and No. 197 of 1924. Re: Stanley Dobson and James MacDonald.
(18) No. 359 of 1923. Re: Chuctalal Hathisondas Sha.
(19) No. 651 of 1923. Re: Tricumdas Premji Thucker and another traded as Trumdas Mulji.
(20) No. 23 of 1914. Re: Panachand Kuberdas and others traded as Kuberdas Narsi.
(21) No. 738 of 1914. Re: Kalianji Umersi Thucker.
(22) No. 343 of 1919. Re: Kaikhushru Manchershaw Madon.
(23) No. 1113 of 1922. Re: William Bye.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a first dividend in Estates Nos. (1) and (2), a first and final dividend in Estates No. (3) to (10), a second and final dividend in Estates Nos. (11) to (16), a third dividend in Estates Nos. (17) and 18), and supplementary and final dividend in Estates Nos. (19) to (23).

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, even if they have been previously notified. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. On the expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Dated this 18th day of July 1930.

P. B. MALABARI, Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office, High Court, Bombay. 1226

Legal Notices.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

SUIT NO. 20250 OF 1930.

RAOJI V. J. SHUNKERSHETT ..... Plaintiff.
versus
(1) V. S. TRILOKEKAR, President, (2) J. G. HAVALDAR, Secretary, of the Krishna Dharmalaya Lodge for themselves and on behalf of the other members of the Lodge ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the provisions of O. 1, R. 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted the above suit in this Court on 8th July, 1930, against the 1st Defendant as President and 2nd Defendant as Secretary of the Krishna Dharmalaya Lodge, for themselves and on behalf of the other members of the Lodge praying:—

(a) For a sum of Rs. 150 being the balance of the rent for 5 months at Rs. 50 per month from 1st February to 30th June, 1930, of a portion of the Plaintiff's premises situated at Girgaon Road.

(b) For costs of the above suit.

And the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for WEDNESDAY, 6th day of August, 1930.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1930.

D. M. DARUVALA, Registrar.

Mr. N. S. DEVRUKHKER for Plaintiff. 1216

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,

27, Hummum Street, Fort.

Tele. No. 22064.

Auction sale of Japanese Tafetta Art Silk, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), the 22nd instant, at our above rooms at the following time.

(Under instructions from Messrs. Omprakash Durgadas, and on account and risk of the followings:

At 3-0 p.m. (S. T.), on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Privion & Co., 25 cases Japanese Tafetta Art Silk, 44" — 30 Yards. 20 Takas in each case.

At 4-0 p.m. (S. T.) on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Kishorilal Laxmichand, 25 cases Japanese Tafetta Art Silk, 44" — 30 Yards. 20 Takas in each cases.

The Samples are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

VORA & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 63 BORAS NAGKESAR.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS MONDAY, the 21st July, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Shop of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Tarmamad at No. 78, Khanda Bazar, by order of Mr. Ebrahim Jeraj, Receiver appointed in the High Court Suit No. 812 of 1930 (Haji Mahomed Haji Tarmamad versus Maganlal Samaldas) in pursuance of the order of the High Court and on account and at the risk of Mr. Maganlal Samaldas:—

63, Boras Nagkesar.

Term:—25 per cent Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WEARING APPARELS, WARDROBE, TRUNKS, ETC.

By order of the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th August 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of the deceased Jurabai, daughter of Damji:—

Wearing apparels, alluminium pots, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Adare Barry (Deceased):—

Wearing apparels, Wardrobe trunks, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

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MOVIETONE ACT
(The Wedding of the Painted Doll.)

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Grant Road and other Chemists, and also at
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What the People Say

TWO QUESTIONS FOR LIBERALS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle".

Sir,—Referring to Sir Chimanlal's speech before his fellow-Liberals of Western India the other day, does he suggest that the Congress and the country behind it should not suspect or believe:—

(1) That the gallant Liberal and other Knights and Bahadurs to be and that are cannot win pure and unqualified independence for the Indian nation by sheer superiority of their Indian wit over that of Britain's Foreign, Indian and Colonial Offices.

and (2) that the enthusiastic candidates for berths in the Round Table Conference on any available terms of reference had boycotted the Simon Commission because some of their numbers were not considered sufficiently strong of wits to sit side by side with and participate in the secret deliberations of seven true and patriotic Britons?—Yours, etc.,

H. S. M.

Bombay, July 12.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN TOYS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle".

Sir,—Just as we boycott foreign cloths similarly we should completely boycott other things e. g. rubber toys in which we spend money lavishly. Every year we send lakhs of rupees after buying toys.

In such trivial matters it is not necessary to consult the Congress, but we ourselves should take up such problems in our own hands. We can easily get wooden toys made in our country. Such toys are beautiful, charming, and durable. Moreover, they permanently decorate our house.—Yours, etc.,

KANAIYALAL K. OZA.

ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION

—:o:—

Why Not Postpone It?

To The Editor of The "Chronicle".

Sir,—In view of the intense Boycott Campaign going on in Bombay for the past few months, in view of the fact that many a student following various courses of studies has been directly or indirectly involved in this all-wide campaign and also in view of the fact that all Law Examinations of the Calcutta University have been postponed time after time, may I in all seriousness appeal to the Secretary, Bombay Bar Council, to take urgent steps to postpone the ensuing Advocate's Examination to be held next month, in Bombay till after two or three months when the present tension will have subsided to some extent at least? I am not alone Sir, to hold this view. Several candidates who are due for the next examination, are seriously thinking of approaching the authorities in this matter. If the authorities fail to move in the matter before it is too late, I am afraid most of the candidates will be compelled by to circumstances, to absent themselves from the Examination Hall—which means "one year's academic imprisonment and heavy fine.'.—Yours etc.,

"INTERESTED."

July 14.

PENSIONERS' PLIGHT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been announced in to-day's papers that the Inspector General of Registration Department issued a notice to one Mr. K. N. Joshi, a retired sub-registrar, why his pension should not be forfeited for his having joined the Satyagraha activities, and thereupon Mr. Joshi tendered his unconditional apology and promised not to do it in future.

In connection with this an experienced Solicitor-friend of mine told me some time ago that the Government had no lien on a pensioner's pension and it could not be forefeited unless perhaps for an act of high treason, because a pension forms part of the remuneration which the pensioner has already earned by his service, and even the British Parliament has no right to forfeit or withhold it.

Will any of your lawyer-readers enlighten us further on this point?—Yours, etc.,

PENSIONER.

Bombay, July 12.

A DANGER TO BE AVOIDED.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though undoubtedly picketing of liquor shops will bring immense good and prosperity in its train there is also the other side that must not be overlooked. There are two sides to every story—the good and bad.

It is common knowledge how the Prohibition Law is being defied in America, how poisonous whiskies and other drinks are being sold and consumed by habituated drunkards. We must take care that these are not repeated here, lest the good work of thousands of our heroic brothers and sisters who suffer unmentionable indignities in order to abolish drink and its evils, be nullified.

It is not generally known that methylated spirit makesx an excellent (?) drink, This spirit, dangerous and poisonous, goes up the head just like any other liquor but with this difference, methylated spirit has a peculiar "twang" of its own which is as difficult to forget as it is to resist!

Dangers from Methylated spirit to the human system are a hundredfold the greatest being the steady burning up of the intestines.

Another great reason why ways and means should be found to check this evil is on account of the extremely low prices of these spirits. Methylated Spirit costs from 5 to 7 annas a bottle, and a bottle of country liquor costs something like Rs. 2-12.

I am writing this specially because a friend of mine who, unfortunately, is an apostle of the Bewda Bottle has thought of Methylated spirit to replace it in order to escape the shame of entering the grog shop picketed by the Desh Sevikas. There must be thousands who resort to this despicable practice.—Yours, etc.,

H.

PRABHAT PHERIES.

—:o:—

Wanted A System.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following few lines in your papers.

Prabhat Pheries have now become a matter of common knowledge in Bombay. In fact during the last few days they seem to have multiplied so profusely that it would be very difficult to find a man who has not known them or heard their musical efforts.

These Prabhat Pheries are intended as an aid to national awakening and if they are conducted in a systematic and organised manner they will no doubt greatly help the national movement and create national awakening, but the manner in which they are at present conducted defeats the purpose for which they are started. In the Gamdevi locality where I stay I find that during the space of less than two hours from 4 o'clock in the morning numerous Prabhat Pheries pass and repass through the street at one and the same time so that their singing becomes a veritable babble of tongues. It is all a confusion of noisy sounds in which the national songs are completely drowned. I do not know if the object of Prabhat Pheries is only to arouse people from their slumbers by making as much noise as they can. If this were the object it would be better served by shouting national slogans and by the beating of drums!

Again these Prabhat Pheries seem to be developing into miniature processions. I would humbly suggest that there should be some system some organisation under which only one or at the most two Pheries should traverse a particular locality every day so that their songs my be clear and distinctly heard. These Pheries should also go to the lanes and bye-lanes of Bombay and carry the message of their songs to every corner. Further the number of each Phery should be curtailed. There is no need to have numerous people to take up the burden of the song and create confused and discordant tunes, which spoil the seriousness of the occasion.

If there are sufficient number of people who are willing to take part in these Pheries different people should take out a Phery on different days of the week, by turns. This will not only give rest to the people taking part in the Pheries but will prevent them from being monotonous.—Yours, etc.,

G. A. G.

Gamdevi, July 16.

MILLOWNERS & SWADESHI.

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—When I learnt that Mr. Homi Modys Parsi cook was spinning on his "takli" in Mr. Mody's bunglow it came as a surprise to me, but all my surprises were dispelled when I find Lady Dinabai Dinshaw Petit, Lady Cowasji Jehangir and Mrs. Mody attending Sardar Vallabhbhai's meeting dressed in pure Swadeshi attire and setting a fine example to their other sisters, might I not enquire [illegible] Mr. Mody will imitate his dear wife or should I say when she would try to bring her husband round to be the biographer of late Lion of India?

I watched the last month's Gandhi Day procession by standing with my friends opposite the Petit Building and I could see both Sir Dinshaw and my dear Mr. Jehangir Petit very minutely and most patiently watching the mute procession, and although I was at a distance, I could distinctly see that a very deep impression was made on the faces of both the said gentlemen that day. Their family are the pioneers of Bombay's Mill Industry and I hope they will set an example to others to follow by wearing the clothes manufactured in their own mills, which will have a deep impression on the people.

Lord Krishna has said "Jad da Charti Shvshta tadat Deve' Taro Javat" i. e. the masses will follow the foot steps of the great or latter their leaders.

I am quite sure if they but practice this they will neither have to ask Government to grant them any protection for the industry of which they are the pioneers and from which tney have built their palaces nor to fear either Japanese or Lancashire competition and would perpetuate their names in the history of India, just as their fathers and forefathers had done by wearing their Swadeshi Jamas and Prchodics.

When I went to ask Pandit Motilal the other day when he was with Mr. Vithalbhai Patel as to when he would be coming to the Congress Free Hospital Pandit Motilal in my presense told Mr. Patel that in his dress he looked like a convict.

Sir Dinsha or Jehangir or Mody might feel that I am in semi-convict dress but I dare say they could not have said that of their companion, the late Mr. Narotam, who I know never used to wear anything except what he had manufactured in his Sholapur Mills.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

42, Holi Chakla Building,
8th July 1930.

A QUERY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if any interested reader of your esteemed paper could let me know what opinion critics hold of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, ex-M. P., and a public-speaker and debator; also which are his best known speeches and where I could read them.—Yours, etc.,

R. F RUSTAMJI.

Nagpur, July 17.

AN INVITATION TO LIBERAL LEADERS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Liberal and a few other fair weather political birds of different varieties have now spread their wings preparatory to their flight, to London town for their much coveted October season. We have to thank these birds for giving us an opportunity, at the long last, to have a peep at their beautiful feathers.

There is no doubt that these great "public leaders" will bring us Swaraj from London, but we, their public or followers! do sincerely desire that "our leaders" will not go to London direct from the heights of Simla but before doing so they will come over here and let us hear their silvery voice which we have been robbed of since the foolish Gandhi movement began. I trust they will accept this invitation and give us an idea, as to how they intend fighting in London, from a public platform. Since they are public leaders! I think they will not fail in this duty of theirs. And I furtherC think that the Bombay public will surely welcome these leaders of theirs!

Will the Liberals accept this invitation?—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 17.

The arrival of Messrs Amritlal Thakkar, Chhaganlal Joshi and Nanabhai created a rumour in the town that picketing of foreign cloth shops will now be taken up. But the announcement of Shri Nanabhai and others in a public meeting held at Gandhi chowk and also in the meeting of the ladies, that they had come there not for picketing but for requesting public and ladies in particular not to buy any foreign cloth or if possible not to buy any kind of cloth for at least one year, and to the merchants not to sell foreign cloth but to pack it and get the seal of the Association. The party met the traders as well as the youths of the town to consider the practical steps to be taken in regarding the boycott of foreign cloth.

Looking to the present stock of foreign cloth in Bhavnagar which is estimated to about several lakhs, it is not likely that the merchants here will agree to any terms whatsoever. In future, it may be necessary, if things go on as at present, to resort to picketing. The party leaves tomorrow for Jotpur, which is next to Bhavnagar in foreign cloth business.

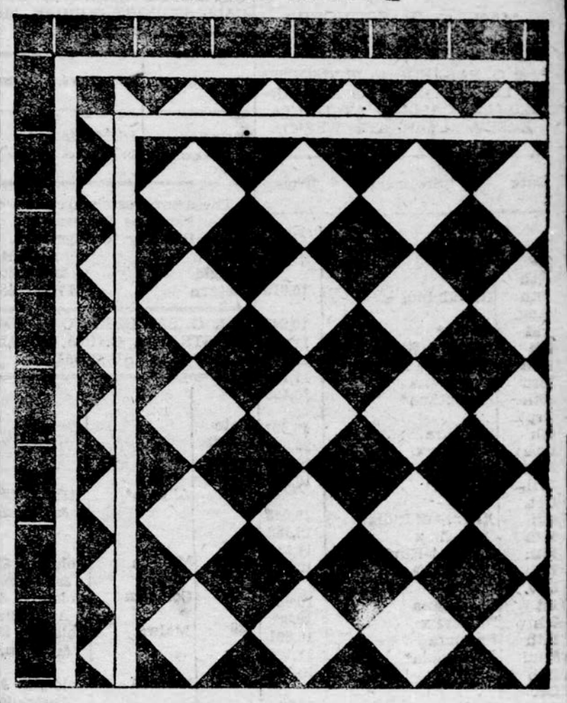
VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.—Four volunteers who were arrested at Gogho for picketing liquor shop were removed yesterday to Dhandhuka for trial. The youths of Bhavnagar gave them a hearty send off by singing national songs. Although the leaders, have by mutual consent, agreed nor to speak "Inquilab Zindabad" in Bhavnagar State limits, the youths could not check their enthusiasm and shouted the cries of 'Inquilab Zindabad' along with others.

SIR PRABHASHANKER.—Sir Prabhashanker Pattani was to leave for England on the 26th inst. but his visit to England has now been postponed.

NEW COLLEGE.—It has been finally decided to build the new College near Taleswar Station. Rs. 4,50,000 have been sanctioned for the purpose.

RAIN.—Although there has been good rain in the beginning for a favourable sowing, the scarcity of rain is now felt and the former are eagerly awaiting for the rain lest may be shortage of fodder.

THE BIGGEST FACTORY OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.



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Date	Steamers.	Tons.
19th		
16th Aug.	Rawalpindi	16,619
nd	Morea*	10,946
4th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
13th	Mooltan x	20,347
20th	Ranchi	16,500
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Viceroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10.857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,562
8th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
1931		
Jany		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	15,601
31st	Maloja x	20,937
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,083
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
9th	Moldavia xx	16,543
11th	Razmak	10,857
13th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
25th	Mooltan x	20,952
May		
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

*Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.

(b) To Marseilles only.

(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO EUROPE
TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£53
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd. Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN. FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnavar" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	6,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	6,422

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July 24	Alipore*	Straits, China & Japan
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about		
July 23rd	Barjora	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
25th	Vasna.	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
30th	Karapara	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.|Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Kashima Maru	10000	...	29 July
Tottori Maru	5973	17 July	28 July
Shidzuoka Maru	5376	29 July	7 Aug
Hakone Maru	16500	...	@12 Aug
Sawa Maru	11000	...	@26 Aug
Rangoon Maru	5059	17 Aug.	25 Aug
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	26
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	9 Sep 12 Sep

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru	12909	12 July	6 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	16500	6 Aug.	26 Aug.
Haruna Maru	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sep.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22600	31 July	6 Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	20 Aug.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug

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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

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SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
July 19.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Lanterfels, Yager, Hamburg.
Ockenfels, Diech, Cochin.
Naldera, Harrison, Sydney.
Karoa, Fishley, Durban.
Trikeive, Jones, London.

DEPARTURES.
July 20.
Naumburg, Albercht, Hamburg.
Rioum, Chandler, Genoa.
Durenda, Parker, Calcutta.
Fager, Bredle, Bangkok.

LOADING.
July 19.
Steamer Chinkoa for Calcutta.
Steamer Potter for New York.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and 116 passengers.

S S Lanterfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Lanterfels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg on Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Ockenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Ockenfels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cochin with a general cargo.

S S Trekieve:- The M M and Co's steamer Trekieve arrived in harbour on Saturday from London with a general cargo.

S S Naumburg:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Naumburg sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Rioum:—The T M Co's steamer Rioum sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Java with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S Durenda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Durenda sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Fager:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Fager sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK
SATURDAY, 19th July, 1930.
1 Tottori Maru, Karachi, 22.7, N Y Kaisha.
2 Rawalpindi London 26-7 M M and Co.
4 Kondekerk Hamburg 26.7 E D Sassoon & Co.
6 Lanterfels 3849, NF, NF, L Edwards.
7 C/Venice Port Okha 23-7 K Nixon and Co.
8 Ockenfels Dunkirk, NF, L Edwads.
9 Naumburg Hamburg 19.7 Volkart Bros.
14 Genova. Genoa, 25-7, L T and M Italiana.
15 Karoa, Durban, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
1 Sumatra Maru, Kobe, 19-7 O S Kaisha.
100-ton Cranes Cl Macbride, Coast Ports, 22-7, J Finlay and Co.
3 Bandra, NF, NF. M M and Co.
5 Fager, Bangkok 20-7 F F Campbell and Co.
6 Jalarashmi, Rangoon, 25-7, Scindia S N Co.
8 Alipore, Japan, 24-7, M M and Co.
9 Branksome Hall, Karachi, 20-7, J Finlay and Co.
10|11 Dara, Red Sea Ports, 10-7, T Morrison and Co.
12|13 Gurna, NF, 25-7, M M and Co.
Genoa 25-7 20 M Italiana.
14 Lalita, Cochin, 20-7, M S Co.
5 Janaki, Karachi, 20-7, M S Co.
6 Laxmi, P Gulf, NF, NF, A Assaria and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.
A Chinkoa, NF, NF, M M and Co.
B Nurjehan, Rangoon, NF, T Morrison and Co.
C|R Ahmedi, Karachi, 21-7, S Hassum and Co. Co.
O|S K Barjora, Busrah, 23-7, M M
F Jehangir, Red Sea Ports, NF, T Morrison and Co.
N Canara, Rangoon, 24-7, M M and & Co.
K Varela Busrah NF M M and Co.
L|M Dalgoma NF NF M M and Co.
P Durendon Calcutta 19-7 M M and Co.
Q Padua, Cochin 19-7, New B S Ltd.

STEAMERS EXPECTED, FROM LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 1-8.30 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.
Burdwan 8-8-30 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hesien 25-7 J. F. Co.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co.
City of Benares 16-8 K. N. Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.
C/Wellington 22-7-30 K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Altenfels 30-7 L Edward Ld.
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ld.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ld.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA
Riow 19-7-30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana
FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Bovenkerk 8-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 24-8 30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberley 15-7-30 F F Campbell & Co
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Parvati, 17-7-30.
Clan Macbride 18-7-30.
Bandra, 18-7-30.
Lalita 18-7-30.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Shinoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Morea 1-8 P. & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karagola 2-8 M M & Co.
Eliora 16-8 M M & Co.
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.
Rawalpindi, 26-7-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbride 22-7-30 J F Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C/Venice 23-7 K N Co.
Potter, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR HULL.
Branksome Hall 22-7-30 J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Oekenfels NF L Edward.
Konderkerk 26-7-30 E D Sassoon & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara, 30-7-30, M M and Co.
Karoa, NF, M M and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 25-7-30, M Italiana.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Barjora, 23-7-30, M M and Co.
Varela 1-8-30 M M and Co.
Bandra, 23-7-30, M M and Co.
Vasna, NF, M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Alipore, 26-7-30, P and O S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalarashmi NF S S N Co.
Canara, 24-7-30, T M and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Tottori Maru, 22-7-30, N Y K.
Lanterfels, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, 15-7-30, T M Co.
Jehangir NF T M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Chinkoa, NF, M M and Co.
STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Rawalpndi, 16,687, Pitts, P and O S N Co.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbride 3.504 Last J F Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
C/Venice 5,222 Brown K N Co.
Potter, L Edward Ltd.
FOR HULL.
Branksome Hall, 2808 Farguson J F Co.
FOR HAMBURG
Ockenfels 4,681 Diesk L Edward Ltd.
Kondekerk 3,633, Baker, E D Sassoon and Co.
FOR KARACHI.
Tottori Maru, 3708, Queda, N Y K.
Lanterfels, 3849, Yager, L Edwards Ltd.
Vasna, 2043, Fitzherbert, M M and Co.
Karoa, 3607, Fishley, M M and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Genoa, 4,033, Bongamino M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Alipore, 4,231, Dawson, P and O S N Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra, 1,377, Hughes M M and Co.
Barjora, 1,877, Toresn, M M and Co.
Varela, 2,043, Ramsay M M and Co.
Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M and Co.
Lekieve M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Canara, 3,884, Denbrook, M M and Co.
Jalarashmi 2,681 Memory S S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi 2,157 Kavi T M & Co.
Jehangir 2,681 Constantine T M Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karapara 3721 McLean M M & Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Baron Cornegie 1904 Morrison T M and Co.
Benton 2582 Odam Graham T Co.
Vasna 2043 Fitzhisbert M. M. and Co.
Legieve M. M. and Co.

EXPORTS.
July 19.
S S Rawalpindi for Marseilles:—13 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd; 385 cwts groundnuts M Bhuta and Co.

S S Potter for New York:—20 bales cotton thread waste P D Vora; 100 bales cotton thread waste B Karsondas and Co.

For Philadelphia:—2000 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 50 bales cotton thread waste K Visram and Co; 200 bales cotton fly B Karsondas and Co.

S S Baron Carnegie for Workington:—5300 tons manganese ore J Finlay and Co.

S S Genova for Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co; 1000 cwts linseed Gorio Ltd.

S S Ockenfels for Hull:—2000 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros; 543 cwts myrabollams J Hasmukhlal and Co; 837 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 100 bales hemp H Damodar and Co.

For New York:—50 bales cotton thread waste K Visram and Co.

For Antwerp:—600 cwts myrabollams Kalyandas Bros; 156 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 210 cwtws gum karaya N Mulji and Co.

For Dunkirk:—30 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 675 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy; 110 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 55 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Hamburg:—285 bales cotton raw 180 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 1175 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 55 bales cotton fly K Visram.

For Bremen:—55 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S S Kondekirk for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw J Finlay and Co; 1155 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Ghent:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 419 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—940 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—908 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Gothenburg:—28 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw C K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Alipore for Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.
July 19.
S S Kondekirk, Agents E D Sassoon and Co., from Hamburg:—39 cases medicine 159 cases paper 350 cases slates 173 cases plywood 85 cases beer 118 cases glass ware 1387 pieces spelter 2112 bundles steel rods 250 bundles steel circles 575 bundles wire netting 212 drums dyes, 1258 drums chemicals.

From Anawerp:—356 bundles steel joists 2730 bundles steel plates 760 bundles steel rods 2652 bundles steel rails 170 bundles steel beams 100 bundles steel tees 1486 bundles steel angles 1158 bundles steel bars 3964 bundles steel hoops 652 bundles pipes 625 bundles sheets 160 cases glass ware 41 cases paper 331 cases earthenware 329 cases tiles 750 cases chalk 92 cases bolts and nuts.

From Rotterdam:—20 cases wine 216 cases paper 200 bags starch 320 bags farina 2251 bags vegetable products 20 bags emery 30 cases gin 126 cases pencils 120 cases cheese 50 cases cocoanut oil 100 cases vegetable oil 1060 cases beer 37 cases schnapps 72 cases copper wire 2540 bundles rails.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

MR. S. K BRAHMANDKAR'S DEATH.

Death occurred last night at 11-45 at Mr. M. R. Jayakar's bungalow, at Winter Road, Malabar Hill, of his son-in-law Mr. S. K. Brahmandkar, Advocate High Court. Funeral to-day (Monday) at 9-0 a.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Columns.

Sardar In Bombay.

Programme To-day.

Under the auspices of the Swadeshi Prachar and British Boycott Committee of the Jain Swetamber Conference, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will address a public meeting at Kanbaiwadi, Kanewadi at 3-30 p. m. to-day (Monday.)

Loud speakers will be placed and separate accommodation for women will be made.

"TAKLI IS OUR MACHINE GUN."

Liberty In Our Hearts.

A public meeting was held at the Tilak Maidan under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and "G" Ward Bombay Congress Committee, Sjt. T. R. Naravane, the Vice-president of "G" Ward District Congress Committee was in the chair.

Mr. Arjun Dandeo, the Secretary of the D'Lisle Road T. C. C. said that Mahatmaji has given the best weapon. The takli and Gharka to win Swaraj. The Britishers who came to India as traders have become the rulers of India. They exploited the Indian money and are still trying to exploit more.

TAKLI IS OUR MACHINE GUN.

The best way to stop this and to get back our Country is to kill British trade. And the weapon to fight for it is Boycott of their goods. If every man were to spin an hour every day as Mahatma has said the whole of India would be able to produce more cloth than what she required. Then the Lanckashire and Manchester Mills would have no other way but to close down. Takli is a machine gun that will bring down its enemies to their knees without any loss of lives. So without Himsa we can fight and gain our object. Rally round the Congress Flag and become a Congress Member.

Mrs. Santabai exhorted the ladies specially to lead the present fight, in all possible ways: and to educate their children in the principles of National Freedom.

Mr. Kanthi and Mr. Taralker also spoke and appealed to the audience to become Congress members. Liberty is not a thing that can be obtained soon. Mr. Kanthi also spoke regarding the peace negotiations which the liberals of Bombay and Allahabad were awaiting. Let them understand that they represent none but themselves. Mr. Narvane said let the Government beware that ordinances, sections and declaring the Congress Working Committee and other organisations illegal, will have no effect on the Congress. Let us take up the challenge and let us make every house a Congress House and every man and woman a Congress member. As Hanuman showed the image of Rama in his heart so we must show the image of liberty and freedom in our hearts. That requires a high price.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

KHADI FOR MUSLIM CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Gulamali Ali General Secretary Congress Muslim Party writes:—

The party is very much thankful to Mr. Javeri who has given 15 pieces of Khaddar for the uniforms of Volunteers of the Congress Muslim Party.

BOMBAY BARBERS SUPPORT CONGRESS.

Jailed Satyagrahis Congratulated

A public meeting under the auspices of the All-Bombay Hair cutting Association was held on the 15th instant at Hirabaug, Mr. Balwantrow Moreshwar Kshirsagar presiding.

It was attended by about a thousand persons Mr. Krishnarow Chavale, explaining the need of establishing the Association and stress upon the present condition of saloon workers and requested them to join the Association immediately.

The President in his speech explained the present day saloon workers and the status they occupied in society and concluded by appealing them to join the present national movement. A number of speakers addressed the audience and exhorted them to be organised by joining the Association and to take part in the national movement.

The following resolution were passed unanimously:—

(1) This Association heartily congratulates Mahatma Gandhiji and other leaders of the Congress who are undergoing heavy sentences for the cause of their country.

(2) This Association also congratulates Messrs. Genuji Morarji Vaikar and Nandan Trimbak Baroade of 18 and 19 years age yespectively, who are the first men from the community, who have been sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing at the Whiteaway Laidlaw.

(3) This Association unanimously resolves to Boycott Foreign cloth and to give up drinking and to help the present movement.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Organisation Of School Students' Unions.

The Bombay Presidency Youth League has appointed a Board of Control with Mr. G. V. Godbole, President, Dr. V. P. Jani, Vice-President, Mr. A. H. Kulkarni, Officer-in-charge.

The Board will carry on propaganda and organis 'Students' Unions' in every School. They have up-to-now called nearly a dozen meetings of students from various schools in Bombay and explain to them the objects of the proposed Unions. These Unions would guide the students in the various schools in carrying on their activities in an organized manner and would see that their energy and enthusiasm for work are not misdirected. The Board of Control do not want School students to leave their schools. They must however devote every minute of their time in body-building, spinning, carrying on propaganda for the Swadeshi Movement, etc.

They have now opened an Office in the Shinganee Building (Chimburkar House) just opposite Congress House and those who want any information in connection with the School Students' movement may either see the Officer-in-charge or the President in the mornnig or evenings.

So far as the School authorities and guardians are concerned the Board of Control assure them that it will be a friendly Union to both. The authorities of the Youth League hope that the principals and guardians will co-operate with them in their task in making this movement a success.

Forms, registers and other necessary materials are ready and can be had in the Office.

"VANAR SENA'S" APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

Merchants and the public are requested to extend their help to Vanar Sena movement. Donations may be sent either care of the Congress House earmarked 'for the Vanar Sena' or addressed to the Officer in charge for which an official receipt will be passed. Public are warned not to give any donations to unauthorized persons and they shoud insist on signed receipts by A. H. Kulkarni, the Officer-in-charge.

FIRE IN ABDUL RAHMAN STREET.

Policemen Scale Walls To Save Lives.

FIRE- FIGHTERS' STRUGGLE FOR AN HOUR

Fire broke out in the Noor Building in Abdul Rehman Street on Sunday morning at 3-30 a. m. A flying squad of the Princess Street Police Station first noticed smoke coming out from a room on the first floor. When they entered the building they found the stair case leading to the first floor also burning. It was a two storied building and some Ghatis and Mahomedans were staying in it.

POLICE SCALE WALLS TO SAVE PERSONS.

The police party had to scale the walls to reach the top roof before the arrival of the Fire Brigades in order to save the lives of nine persons including three women who were unable to come down as the stair case was on fire.

AN HOUR'S FIGHT WITH FIRE.

In a short time five Fire Brigades arrived on the scene and the fire-men rescued three more men who had managed to scale the roof by that time. After an hour and a quarter's effort they brought the fire under control, but by this time the rear portion of the building and the staircase was almost completely gutted.

It seems that the fire originated in a room occupied by the German Brush Company. The building belongs to Mr. Fazal Ali Nooraji. The damage is not yet estimated but the property is believed to be covered with Insurance.

FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL OPENED

A District hospital has been opened at Lad Wadi, near C. P. Tank, Bombay. All those taking part in Congress activities will be admitted in this hospital free of charge and without distinction of caste or religion.

A Committee has been appointed for the management of the hospital.

Dr. Babubhai Kashidas Kothari M.D. (Bombay) has been appointed Hon. Superintendent of this hospital, eight other doctors have offered their services gratis to the hospital.

This hospital is working on mutual help and help of any kind from the public is also accepted.

Balance in money or kind will will go to the Congress after the closing down of this hospital.

A PROSPEROUS INSURANCE CO.

Vulcan's General Meeting.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Vulcan Insurance Company Ltd., was held on Thursday when Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, presided.

The report stated:—

From the Revenue Account it will be seen that the Gross Premium Income amounted to Rs. 22,82,906-7-1 and after deducting all Reinsurances and Returns, there remains a nett Premium of Rs. 11,86,916-9-0. The Income from Investments and Transfer Fees amounted to Rs. 1,17,974-8-3 and with the Reserve Fund amounting to Rs. 8,55,000-0-0 brought in from the previous Account, added to it, the total receipts amount to Rs. 21,59,891-1-3.

On the expenditure side the losses paid and outstanding amount to Rs. 6,00,238-13-11 being 50.57 per cent of the nett premium income. After debiting all the usual Commissions and Expenses there remains a credit balance of Rs. 10,35,886-6-2. Out of this Rs. 4,75,000-0-0 have been reserved for Unexpired Risks, being 40 per cent of the Premium Income for the year. From the balance, your Directors recommend Rs. 4,28,000 to be carried forward as Additional Reserve and the remaining amount of Rs. 1,32,886-6-, to be carried to Profit and Loss Account.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To the Balance thus brought down, is added the amount of Rs. 35,403-6-4 from last year's account, which with the addition of Profit on sale of Investments amounts to Rs. 1,68,616-8-11. After providing for the necessary depreciation, Income Tax and Super Tax, Contribution to Provident Fund, Directors' and Auditors' Fees, reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts and Investment Reserve Fund, there remains a credit balance of Rs. 1,15,364-14-6 which your Directors recommend shall be dealt with as under:—

Payment of a Dividend at 8 annas per share free of Income Tax amounting to Rs. 76,603-8-0.

Payment of one month's Bonus to the Staff amounting to Rs. 4,500, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,261-6-6 to be carried forward to the next year's account. The report was adopted.

"Students & Swadeshi"

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League Mrs. R. S. Pandit will speak on "Students and Swadeshi" at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p. m. (S. T.) Mr. K. Natarajan will preside. Students are earnestly requested to attend.

SOLICITOR'S CLERKS ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of all the Bombay Solicitors' clerks' was held at Hira Baug, Bombay at 5 p. m. to-day regarding the present Swaraj movements and among others, a resolution was passed to forward to the Congress Committee the subscriptions collected from the members and a Committee was appointed to form "Solicitors' Clerk's Association" in Bombay.

B WARD SATYAGRAHIS

A meeting of B (Mandvi Ward) Satyagrahis will be held to-day at 9 p.m. in the 'B' Ward Office. The presence is compulsory failing which some disciplinary action will be taken against them. The meeting is chiefly called for the sole purpose of continuing picketing of Toddy shops and also for discussing plans about the reception to be given to Capt. Narbheram on his release from jail on July 22. Sjt. Virchand Panachand will preside.

THANA NAGAR PRABHAT PHERRYSANGH.

A union of some Prabhat Pherries in Thana has been formed under the name of "Thana Nagar Prabhat Pherrysangh" which includes eight prominent Pherries. The women's and some other Prabhat Pherries have not yet joined the Sangh.

BOMBAY WANTS WEAVERS.

What Will The Daridnra Narayan Get ? Asks Mira Ben.

(Through Publicity Officer, Camp Ville Parle.)

VILLE PARLE, July 20.

With a view to prevent the purchase and sale of foreign cloth in the suburban district, a committee was appointed by the Satyagraha Camp to investigate the amount of existing stock, fresh purchases, if any and the difficulties in the way of merchants, if the transaction of dealing in foreign cloth is completely stopped. The suburban villages being in the vicinity of Bombay, the stock is very limited and on account of the present atmosphere and by the efforts of the local Congress committees, most of the merchants have stopped purchasing foreign cloths since nearly the last two months. Several merchants have even agreed to hand over the existing stock to the Congress authorities.

SPIN, SPIN, SPIN!

Mira Behn (Miss Slade) visited the Satyagraha Ville Parle Camp yesterday and delivered a short speech in Hindustani at the public meeting held on that occasion in the camp.

I have heard, and I am glad to hear that you are putting great stress and attaching much importance to khadi work. Khadi work is the most important work today. If you go on boycotting foreign cloth and do not produce khadi in its place what do you think will be the result. If khadi is not produced in larger quantities, people will again have to buy foreign cloth. I have also marked that different workers of different institutions are working for the khadi cause in Bombay. I think it will be better if they all unite and work under the auspices of one association.

Bombay is a big city and thousands of people are turning out to-day yarn on takis and charkas.

MUSLIM MEETING.

Maulana Azad Sobhani To Address.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p. m. in Azad Maidan when Moulana Azad Sobani will deliver a lecture on the present struggle and constructive programme.

Sardar Vallabhbhai will be present. All are cordially invited.

But they do not know the systematic technique of spinning and carding. To-day maunds of hand spun yarn is lying in Bombay. Therefore weavers are required in large numbers to weave the cloth. Gandhiji has taught us to spin. To spin means to prepere slivers for our own use by our own hands. Will you chose to put on mill cloth What will the Daridra Narayan of India get if you wear mill cloth? Is it true that khadi is not procurable to-day in sufficient quantity? Spin for yourself and you will get khaddar. If you have a burning love for your country take up spinning at this moment. My sisters are grumbling that khadi is rough and heavy. Let me tell them that I did not use to wear a saree five years ago. I have spun for myself and now I put on a saree made out of my own yarn.

Let the men devote their special attention to carding and the women to spinning. We made an experiment in Ahmedabad. We got cotton carded from our poor sisters who prepared slivers out of it. By carding they earn daily 4 to 5 annas which now not a bad income. I shall also advise you not to use mill slivers."

Mira Bahen then went round the whole camp and inspected the Udyoga Mandir.

CONGRESS WEEK IN SUBURBS.

Meeting At Ville Parle.

(Through Suburban Congress Committee).

BANDRA, July 19.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee a very big public meeting was held at Ville Parle on Friday in Gandhi Chowk at 9 p.m. Mr. Ramnikrai Mehta presided over the meeting. The speakers Mrs. Kantiben and Mr. Nanavati from Bombay were present.

After the introductory speech of Mr. Ramnikrai Mrs. Kantaben spoke on "Boycott" and the general situation. She spoke nearly half anu hour explaining how boycott should be carried out successfully. She said in a meeting that no one shoud buy any sort of cloth foreign cloth or Swadeshi or even Khaddar for at least one year.

Mr. Nanavati spoke on "Congress Week" and told the audience to become Congress members in very large number immediately. The Government has declared Working Congress Committee illegal and at such a juncture we must show to the Government that every house in the country is a Congress House. After thanking the speakers the meeting dispersed.

MIRABAI VISITS CHARKA CLASS

Miss Slade (Mirabai) who had been to Poona for Khaddar propaganda returned to Bombay on Saturday.

On Sunday she visited the Charkha Class of the Desh Sevika Sangha. She also went round several other institutions and discussed the problem of Khaddar, giving her own suggestions.

She left for Ahmedabad on Sunday night.

Desh Sevika Sangh

All the Desh Sevika picketing liquor shops are requested to be present at 8 a.m. to-day (Monday) in the Congress House.

Those Desh Sevika who have with them receipt books, boxes and Congress membership books are requested to bring them as soon as possible.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. at Upeshraya Hall, when a number of speakers will address on "The Present situation".

CAPTAIN OF SATYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS.

The Satyagraha Committee have appointed Sjt. Jaswant J. Vaidya as captain of Satyagraha Volunteers in place of Sirdar Thaman Singh.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE SIDE

Opening Ceremony Of Babulnath Swadeshi Stores

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the Babulnath Swadeshi Stores, Harvey Road, Bombay, yesterday Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting Congress President, declared that the Congress had prepared the ground for the encouragement of indigenous industries by intensifying the boycott movement and now it was the duty of businessmen to push forward every Swadeshi enterprise. 'In times of war the soldier only carried on the work of destruction and it is for the businessmen to look to the constructive side," he added.

A large and distinguished gathering witnessed the impressive ceremony which was performed by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Mr. Nanan G. Motwane in asking Mrs. Mehta to declare the Stores open, said that it was started by some residents of Babulnath Road with a view to persuade the residents of that locality to take to Swadeshi. The Stores would stock purely Indian made goods and where Swadeshi goods were not available, foreign made articles would be given preference to British articles. The Stores was run by honorary workers with no idea of profit to individuals or society.

Sardar Vallabhbhai highly commended the enterprise and said that every Mohalla and Ward should follow the lead given by the organisers of the Stores.

THE BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Study Classes For Members.

The following is the programme of work arranged by the Bombay Youth League, for its members for the next fortnight, 5 p.m. to 6.30 a.m. Organising Students of different Schools and Colleges. 6-30 to 8 Training classes for the members who wish to work among the workers in the City and Peasants in the Villages for four hours every day, in the least. 8 p.m. to 9-30—Organising the Labourers in different localities in the City. Information in detail can be had from the Secretary, at the Head-quarters, Madan House, Hughes Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

WELLINGTON.

If you are feeling sort of blue, and things haven't been breaking right for you, come down and listen to Cleru Tryon in "Skinner Steps Out." Universal's uproarious farce-comedy which is the star picture at the "Wellington Talkies" this week. It is hilariously amusing from start to finish and concerns itself with the is for time to observe the result of experimental surgical and medical work done on these prisoners. business and social carrer of William Skinner who poses himself as a great man to his adoring young wife but is a very small potato at the office. In fear and trembling, Skinner finds himself compelled to justify his wife's belief in himself. His efforts to do this furnish the motive for some of the most amusing scenes that have ever been shown upon the screen. Merva Kennedy, the beautiful, titian-haired star plays opposite and is exceedingly happily cast. She is the same leading lady who scored a success in "Broadway" Universal's super-production.

CROWN CINEMA.

This week is the last instalment, final six reels of the greatest serial "The Isle of Sunken Gold" now showing at the Crown Cinema,, Sandhurst Road, Golpitha. A treacherous maid works hand in hand with a band of villians who know of the value of the silver case in Princess Kala's possession and therefore hound her with threats and attempts at her life. A young captain of the deserted ship sides with the Princess Kala and rescues her from counless menaces and hardships. A Devil-Ape adds to the mystery of the island when this horrible animal evokes a desire for the possession of this silver case. In the Devil-Ape of Bomc is the real missing Link? Come and see this happy endings.

Programme also includes two reels laughable comedy.

GLOBE CINEMA.

"The Bachelors' Club", a fast moving comedy-drama starring Richard Talmadge, is the current week feature at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road. Produced by Oscar Prince, "The Bachelors' Club" is easily the most entertaining picture in which the daring Mr. Talmadge has been seen in these parts. Concerning, as it does, the efforts of a confirmed young bachelor to escape the penalties imposed upon him by his fellows bhachelors when he announces his intention to marry a sweet young thing. The story is well suited to the young stunt star. Through six reels of hilarious fun, Talmadge is given plenty of opportunity, is effecting a number of miraculous escapes from his pursuers, to exhibit his talent for hurdling over high fences, piles of lumber or anything that offers an obstacle to his speedy path of progress, for jumping into automobiles in action, for driving from mastheads of ships and for leapings and flyings through air generally, that would make another well-known action star we know pale by comparison.

"STREET ANGEL" AT EMPIRE THEATRE.

Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell have jumped to screen fame and been concerned in the production of many fine films during the past few years, but they have done nothing better, nothing technically perfect, than "The Street Angel," which will be seen at the Empire Theatre during this week. It is a masterpiece of beauty, charmingly acted and admirably directed by Frank Borzage, who also made that other memorable Gaynor-Farrell picture, "Seventh Heaven". The story is laid against the colourful background of Naples, and the beautiful soft-toned photographic treatment of the many picturesque scenes is a conspicuous contribution to the art of the motion picture.

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REGINALD DENNY AT THE EMPRESS.

Reginald Denny and other funmakers will be seen on the screen at the Empress Cinema in "One Hysterical Night." Denny goes to a fancy dress ball in the character of Napoleon, and the merrymakers band against him and precelpitate a series of dramatic and humourous situations when the idea gets around that he really thinks he is Napoleon and is, in fact, a trifle balmy. Matters get worse when he encounters a Josephine at the ball, who also thinks he has a screw loose, and how he establishes his sanity makes a spirited and entertaining story.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1930.

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

—:o:—

Last week will be noted in Indian history as a week of pronouncements by the Star Turns of our bureaucracy, which are all noteworthy for their utter irrelevance and perfect futility. Sir Fredrick Sykes of Bombay takes the palm for the temerity of his performance, all the more amazing because of its immediate antecedent of that so-called representative Conference in Poona, which had given rise to some hopes in quarters that are never tired of hoping that the leopard will change his spots and that the Indian bureaucrat will change his manners. We are not concerned with Sir Fredrick's futile effort in perverting the scale of ethics, which has led him to identify the present movement with murder, arson, and worse. These are some of those statements, which are one and all capable of being smashed with an unanswerable rejoinder, did one ever think of paying them the compliment of a reply. There are remarks, however, on the economic series of cause and effects, which Sir Fredrick seems to have been jokeyed into sponsoring and uttering, probably because he knows no better, and which must be pointed out to be utterly without basis and justification, if we would not have the neutral world to be misguided. Inspired by the oracle of his Secretariat, Sir Fredrick says:—

"Whereas in the present condition things would in any case have been bad, the present campaign of lawlessness have made them infinitely worse. When business could at least have gone on, this campaign has brought it to a standstill, and the agriculturist, the small investor and the labourer are all sufferers. The real blame for the economic distress, which is overtaking all the poorer classes in this country falls, not on the world-wide causes, which are inevitable; not on Government, which cannot prevent India from feeling their effects; but on those who have, I am afraid deliberately, sought to paralyse trade and to wreck credit for the sake of a political advantage, because what they have contributed to the distress of the poor was intentional and unnecessary."

This is a grave charge; and Sir Fredrick must excuse us if we show it up to be the utterly gratuitous libel that it is, all the more indefensible because the parties against whom it is levelled have been precluded—by the acts of Sir Fredrick's own Government—from repelling it. Sir Fredrick is badly inspired. He opens by the admission of 'world causes', in which things would in any case have been bad. Then why make the Indian leaders of the present movement responsible for what he himself admits to be "inevitable?" Are Indian leaders responsible for the daily mounting figures of unemployment in Britain? Is there a Civil Disobedience movement under the Labour Government? Was there this agitation in India when, two years ago, the Bardoli ryots refused to accept an inequitable settlement, and which Government's own judicial officer had subsequently to admit to have been inequitable and unacceptable? Was there this movement at work when, two years ago, there was a prolonged strike in the Bombay cotton mill industry? Then why make it responsible for these evils? And, as for the distress of the poor in India, will Sir Fredrick tell us who made them poor? Will Sir Fredrick and his colleagues explain to us how the average Indian, even in normal times, has not even a meal a day? Sir Fredrick enjoys a salary of 333 rupees per day, and Lord Irwin of twice as much—a burden on the Indian tax-payer whose average income is not even four annas a day. Will Sir Fredrick refresh his history so far as to recall who imposed the Cotton Excise Duty in India for the benefit and advantage of Lancashire, and thereby crippled the Indian cotton industry so much that do what we may we cannot hope to see it in a flourishing condition? Let not Sir Fredrick excuse his Government as being not responsible for "world causes" which are "inevitable". World causes, if they are at all at work in India, have been put into operation under the present system of Government, the working of which impoverishes the Indian cultivator, reduces the employment of the Indian worker and all but destroys the custom of the Indian trader.

Sir George Schuster of the Simla Firm of Irwin, Rainy, Schuster and Co., has sung the same tune in the Assembly. He is, himself, of course, a financial genius, whose laboured effort to bring about an equilibrium in the Indian finances is being frustrated by these malignant Indian exponents of the Civil Resistance movement. While Sir Fredrick is content merely with libelling those who cannot answer him back, Sir George goes one better, and takes it out of the country by saddling it with ever-increasing burdens of interest, because the country has perpetrated the 'lese majeste' of not permitting his laboured efforts at giving British industry special protection in India to work themselves out. Sir George speaks a lot about the harm to the Indian national credit. Has he considered the harm done to India as a whole, to her whole economic system and life, by the currency policy of his predecessor,—by the "organised loot" of the reverse councils of 1920-21—which he is so determinedly pursuing? Has he realised, for example, the fall in the prices of raw cotton in India and its effects on the Indian peasantry,—thanks exclusively to this fatal currency policy? Or will he speak only of the world causes which his coadjutor of Bombay will call "inevitable", and so ring down the curtain on the drama of their own incompetence? Will he have the fairness to recognise that Indian industry has been done irreparable harm by his own fiscal policy of Imperial Preference and that India's best customer, Japan, has been aggrieved and alienated because of a forced, unwanted preference to British industry, purchased at such a cost to India? The late Mr. Gokhale had, on a memorable occasion, been inspired so far as to utter the prophetic advice—never prefer Imperial Preference to absolute free trade in India, while the Indian Government remains so irresponsible as the present one. We have every cause to recall these words to-day. Sir George bewails the possibility of falling revenue, and shrinking surplus. Is he quite sure,—and quite intellectually honest,—in regarding the present agitation as being responsible for his budget being thrown out of gear? His currency policy reduces our purchasing power by depressing our exports; his fiscal policy loses us our best customer; his unscientific system of railway rates causes shrinkage in railway receipts. And for all that he blames the present agitation. What a Daniel come to judgment! Miracle, indeed, that a bad workman quarrels with his tools. Need we speak a word more of the greatest of all wrongs committed by the Indian Government towards the Indian people,—their breach of faith as manifest in the history of all these months since the Simon Commission,—which has forced upon India her present plight?

A DIE-HARD'S DEFENCE.

—:o:—

Sir Earnest Hotson's justification, in his replies to interpellations in the Bombay Legislative Council, of the official ban on Gandhi caps and his defence of 'lathi' charges by the police are an insult to every patriotic Indian. "Whatever may have been the case in the past, there can be no doubt," he declared, "that Khaddar clothing, especially when accompanied by a so-called Gandhi cap, has now acquired a definite political significance." And he justified the ban on Gandhi caps in the case of visitors to jails. We have seldom come across a more amazing dictum. Sir Earnest Hotson evidently does not realise that the ban which he justifies is, apart from being a stupid one, an unwarranted interference with the liberties of citizens. According to the Home Member, who wishes to share the glory with Mr. Stewart of Guntur, the use of Khaddar is bad enough, but to use a Gandhi cap—that is an abomination which officialdom is not prepared to tolerate. Sir Frederick Sykes in his Council speech said that "in all measures which the Government have been forced to take in dealing with this movement and its manifestations, there is not, and never has been, any element of vindictiveness or any desire to repress activities which were in any way beneficial to India's cause or in which any person had any right to indulge." If Sir Frederick is right we ask him on what ground does he justify his colleague's astounding theory? Is not the wearing of Khaddar and the Gandhi cap beneficial to India's cause? Has no every person a right to wear any clothes he likes? We trust we shall get an answer from him. Meanwhile, we hope every self-respecting Indian will answer this truculent challenge to his national honour by wearing a Gandhi cap, if he has not already done so and that Srijut Purshottamdas Thakurdas, who told the Governor he would wear a Gandhi cap if official policy did not change, will immediately do it, in view of the Home Member's reply.

As regards the 'lathi charges,' the Home Member's dictum was "the police were in no way to blame." To him a crowd that watches "with idle curiosity" the defiance of bans on processions by Satyagrahis is an "unruly" crowd. If people utter national slogans they are only "shouting and screaming" and what can the police do but charge them with 'lathis' when these crowds "misbehave themselves"? There is a sentence in Sir Frederick Syke's address to the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday last which gives us a clearer idea of this die-hard mentality which regards the police almost as doing humanitarian work when they content themselves with 'lathi' charges. The Governor said that the liability to arrest of the members of a crowd which refused to disperse "was an additional and not an alternative provision". According to this theory the patients in the Congress Hospital must expect arrests too after the gift of 'lathis'. We wonder how the Home Member's Indian colleagues in the Bombay Diarchy continue to tolerate and associate themselves with, these methods of crushing a national movement which we had hoped would be considered unworthy of use by any canon of civilized administration. By all means let Government fight the Civil Disobedience movement. But let the fight be a clean one. The public protest against these methods will continue. The Indian Merchants' Chamber should record an emphatic protest against the replies of the Home Member and the Bombay Municipal Corporation, when they are in receipt of the report of the Inquiry Committee they have appointed to investigate into the Azad Maidan and the Bhendy Bazar tragedies, should ask the Government of India and the British Premier if they are prepared to countenance these methods.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SCANDAL.

—:o:—

We have no doubt our readers were as much shocked, as we were, to learn the other day that the Syndicate of the Bombay University had suddenly terminated the engagement of Mr. K. T. Shah as head of the School of Economics and Sociology. Mr. Shah has been connected with the University for nine years. During this period he has rendered to it invaluable services which were recognised by his being appointed one of the members of the University Reform Committee to whose labours the present University Act owes its existence. It is a singular irony that Mr. Shah has himself fallen a victim to the operation of the most reactionary feature of this enactment, a feature which, as a member of the Reform Committee he, of course, never contemplated and which makes the Syndicate in many vital matters an autocratic body. The Syndicate being possessed of such autocratic powers, it has now become perfectly easy, as "Fairplay"—whose letter on the subject we publish on this page—points out, for those elements in the University Executive, who, for reasons best known to themselves but not in consonance with its true interests, have not favoured the continuance of Mr. Shah in his post, to terminate his engagement "by a slight manoeuvring in that body." The full and unedifying tale of this "manoeuvring" is described in a very dispassionate and impartial manner by "Fairplay" whose letter will be read with attention by everyone interested in the welfare of our University.

Mr. Shah is one of our foremost economists of whom the country is justly proud. He has produced work whose value has been recognised by competent and eminent critics. His association with our University is an honour to the latter as well as to him. There, can, therefore, be no question of his qualification for a post which he has occupied with success and distinction for nine years during which he won nothing but appreciation and popularity from his students. The grounds for his removal must, therefore, be of such an overriding character as to convince the Senate and the public of their validity and justification. These reasons have not been specified and the Syndicate cannot justify itself in the eyes of the public by the plea that it alone is the best judge in the matter. Judging from the facts disclosed by "Fairplay" and the information at our disposal we have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the Syndicate has acted in the most arbitrary manner and that its decision, is most prejudicial to the interests of the University which it is expected to safeguard. As "Fairplay" rightly points out, not one of those "reasons" which were urged against the continuance of Mr. K. T. Shah in his post, even if true and proved, was sufficient to dispense with the services of even an ordinary menial, much less of a University Professor with his record and eminence, after nine years of devoted work in the University. And the Syndicate added insult to injury by even refusing the barest justice, to which even the meanest criminal is entitled, of hearing him before being condemned outright even though he had requested a personal interview and the Vice-Chancellor had asked him to be available in case required. Evidently the head and front of Mr. Shah's offending is that he has been adopting an independent attitude as a Fellow of the University and has been taking some interest in public affairs. This "crime," from a truly academic point of view should be the chief merit of a University Professor charged with the responsibility of training future citizens. That Mr. Shah should be punished for it shows, that either the majority of the Syndicate have an utterly wrong and unhealthy conception of the functions of a University Professor or they have surrendered their judgment t oofficials who wish to see the University administered as a Department of Government. In either case the issues involved are of the gravest importance to the University and the public as well as the Senate must immediately deal with them in a manner that will, by undoing the injustice done to Mr. Shah, ensure the independence of Professors and the development of the University as a truly democratic and progressive centre of a culture which makes its alumni not merely learned but also wise.

PROF. K. T. SHAH NOT WANTED.

A BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SCANDAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The fact is now public property that the engagement of Mr. K. T. Shah with the University has been terminated all of a sudden by the Syndicate, without reason given or cause assigned. The incidents, however, connected with the whole episode of Mr. Shah's service in the University are of such public importance that I trust you will extend to me the hospitality of your columns briefly to place before the public and particularly before the governing body of the University—the Senate—the salient facts of the case as I have come to know them.

That Mr. K. T. Shah was a square peg in a round hole, in his employment in the University, was a well-known fact to every one connected with the University. He joined the Univrsity as Professor of Economics in November 1921, and ever since his detractors have striven to throw him out. While, however, the power of appointing University Professor rested with the Senate, these elements could not succeed in their campaign against Mr. Shah. But advantage was taken of the changes in the University Act made in 1928 to transfer this power entirely to the Syndicate, without even a right of appeal to the Senate, so that it has now become perfectly easy for these elements in the University executive by a slight manoeuvring in that body to terminate Mr. Shah's engagement.

It is, however, the facts in the final scene of the drama which are worth placing before the University and educational public of the Presidency, because of the gravity of the issues of principle involved therein. The actual procedure adopted for this purpose was to begin with section 28 of the new University Act, which requires that whenever it is necessary to appoint Professors, etc. a Committee of Selection should be appointed to consider the applications received and recommend the candidates selected in their order of merit. It was pointed out to the authorities responsible that such a procedure could not have been intended for men who had already served the University from five to nine years, some of whom had been more than once renewed in their appointment by the Senate on the recommendation of the Syndicate in the past, and whose re-appointment should, therefore, have ordinarily been regarded in sheer decency as above the breath of Syndicate favour. The Academic Council went so far as to make a specific Resolution to this effect in February, 1930, as a matter of general principle; and recommended to the Syndicate that the spirit of that Resolution should be applied to the existing incumbents of the University teaching posts. The Syndicate, however, found some excuse to postpone consideration of this Resolution of the Academic Council, and went on with the procedure they had determined upon in advance. The Committee of Selection contained, by appointment in the Academic Council, a representative of our University, whose opposition to Mr. K. T. Shah dated at least frome 1925; and one would have expected, in view of the personal vendetta between him and Mr. Shah, not to accept the nomination. The Vice-Chancellor, another representative on that Committee of our University, was a new man, practically unfamiliar with the inner history of this vendetta. Hence the result of this Committee from the very commencement, was a source of apprehension to the well-wishers of Mr. Shah and of the University. The former had, at first, some compunction about applying before such a body; but his friends persuaded him not to give the impression of constituting himself as being above the Act by refusing to apply, and induced him to apply as required under the Act thus interpreted. No sooner, however, it was known that Mr. Shah did not intend to keep out of the list of applicants and so play his opponents' game it came about that the University Professors and Readers were excused from sending a formal application. An enquiry was, however, made of them if they would be willing to be retained in their posts if the Committee of Selection recommended their reappointment. To this enquiry Mr. Shah, along with his colleagues, sent a reply in the affirmative. On a further enquiry being made subsequently regarding their work in the School, each of them sent in a memorandum detailing his work in the University during his term of office and indicating the progress of the School in numbers and utility, which is by no means inconsiderable.

On this basis the Committee of Selection reported on June 21st, 1930, that:—

> "They are of opinion that there are no candidates so eminently qualified by their ability and work as to induce them to place them above the existing staff in Economics. but if, for any reason, a change is considered desirable, they recommend the following two names in the order of merit as possible alternatives."

The catch concealed in the last clause was not perceived at the time to be anything more than a formal addition. When the Syndicate met on Friday, the 27th June, the agenda was found to be too long to be completed at a single sitting; and the next day was, therefore, taken up for completing the business before the meeting. A six hours' session was held on Saturday, the 28th June; and even there the question of the staff appointments was kept to the very last. The matter being included in the miscellaneous agendum, and in view of the Report of the Selection Committee, it was naturally considered to be a formal affair, and no apprehension was entertained of a possible controversy. The item came up, at last, before a relatively thin house (12 out of 18 members were present at the time of the decision) and occupied, it seems, over an hour and a quarter. The result was that the Syndicate decided, by a thin majority in a thin House, that Mr. Shah's engagement should be terminated at the end of the current term, without any express reasons. The reasoned arguments of some of the syndics that the matter was too important, as it turned out, to be discussed and disposed of before a relatively thin house, and at the tag end of the sittings, and without any opportunity being afforded to Mr. Shah to submit his side of the case, were all voted down by those who were at the time sure of a majority against Mr. Shah; and hence that decision.

This was too much to be swallowed. The very next day a member of the Senate, who had himself been a Syndic in the past, went to see the Vice-Chancellor in connection with this amazing decision and pointed out to him that not one of those "reasons" which were urged against the continuance of Mr. K. T. Shah in his post even if true and proved, was sufficient to dispense with the services of even an ordinary menial, much less of a University Professor with the record and eminence of Mr. K. T. Shah, after nine years of devoted work in the University. The Vice-Chancellor was told, it seems, that there was not sufficient harmony between the several members of the staff. But is there a single collegiate institution in the University of Bombay, not excluding the Government Colleges of Arts, Science, Commerce or Medicine, where there is a hundred per cent. harmony as between the several equal members of the staff? And even if there was a want of harmony in this case, why should one man only be penalised for that? As a matter of fact did the Vice-Chancellor and his colleagues in the Syndicate send for the records of the School, and the proceedings of the periodical meetings of the Staff and so satisfy themselves, before arriving at their decision, that there was good evidence for that decision? Did they enquire if, assuming there was a want of harmony, the entire remainder of the staff was against Mr. Shah? Was this alleged want of harmony shown in the records of the School, or had it affected its work and growth? Had the Vice-Chancellor and his colleagues in the Syndicate examined or interviewed all the members of the School on this alleged want of harmony? So far as is known neither the Committeee of Selection nor the Syndicate has taken the trouble to look into these facts. I understand that some petty reasons such as that Mr. Shah was not present on the opening day of the term, viz., Saturday June 21, which by convention is regarded as an off day in the School; that the time-table for the term had not been prepared for the whole of the week following, which was simply untrue, were adduced against Mr. Shah at the meeting. It seems to have been also urged that Mr. Shah's behaviour in the Syndicate and other University bodies was too independent to be quite appropriate to a University servant, which, to say the least, is an entire misconception of the position of a University Professor, made ex-officio Fellow by the Act, and elected in due course to the other University bodies. These are all

(Continued on page 8,

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Gandhiji And Simla.

From the leadership of a movement associated with, and responsible for felonies, crimes and evils that stalk this unfortunate land to the sudden possession of an extremely generous nature and little regard for 'amour propre' is a progress to be proud of. "Indeed he (Gandhiji) has often suggested that the passion for outward consistency based on 'amour propre' is an obstacle to truth. In other words, he has too generous a nature to worry about what the Chinese call 'saving the face.'" We had to rub our eyes rather vigorously to make sure that the writer was the Simla correspondent of the "Statesman". The correspondent, however, does not show signs of realising that absence of foolish 'amour propre' and the possession of a generous nature are qualities the monopoly of which he is thrusting on Gandhiji inspite of the protest of Gandhiji. For, his movement is nothing if not a passionate invitation to Simla, to share these virtues with him. But Simla admires them—in others, only.

Dr. Sapru's Views.

In the course of an interview that he gave at Allahabad to the representative of the "Hindu", apropos of his peace mission, Dr. Sapru said: "On the main objective I need scarcely say that the position taken up by Pundit Motilal Nehru in his interview at Bombay is as near my point of view as anything could be." That being so, we wonder why Dr. Sapru supported the Simla manifesto of Messrs. Jayakar, Jinnah and others which was fundamentally different from the interview given by Punditji to Mr. Slocombe. But, be that as it may, we welcome Dr. Sapru's assurance and hope that he would decline, as Punditji said, "to go to London to argue a case for Dominion Status." As to his interview with Gandhiji we have not the slightest doubt of his intention "to speak to them without reserve and to tell them everything that I know and which they are entitled to know before they arrive at any decision." But it makes consultation with the Acting President of the Congress all the more necessary.

Cold Douche.

The British Government's reply to the Briand memorandum advocating a "closer European political union" whose chief purpose should be to function as an Economic Federation of European States is "very sympathetic", but the sympathy is coupled with a clear warning to the French Government that Britain considers the scheme ill-advised. The cold douche to the whole idea is administered in the gentle hint that the problem provides great difficulty in co-ordination. The British Government consider that an exclusive and independent European Union of the kind M. Briand has in view "might emphasize or create tendencies to inter-continental rivalry and hostilities." In view of the unfavourable reception given to the scheme in the Japanese Press and in other Asiatic countries the British warning is well-founded and opportune.

Ever Optimistic.

There is a type of Liberal politician in India whose optimism is as remarkable as his inability to realise hard facts. The MacDonald Government have eaten humble pie and consented to the astounding demand of the Opposition Parties that they must have representation at the Round Table Conference. The united conspiracy against India is to continue, because is not India a "trust" and must she not be kept beyond the pale of party politics? But Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer is not perturbed. In an interview after his return to Madras from Simla he declares that "notwithstanding fears and surmises in certain quarters they (the Liberal Party) were satisfied about the 'bona fides' of Lord Irwin and that they were prepared and willing to start discussions in England." Political self-respect is a quality sadly lacking with "leaders" of the "C. P." type.

ASTONISHING ATTITUDE OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

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Persistent Misrepresentation Of The Indian Movement.

INDIAN FREEDOM "NOT IN GERMAN INTEREST."

(From A Correspondent.)

Amongst the continental countries excluding Soviet Russia whose attitude towards the liberation of the suppressed Oriental countries from the western Imperialism is well-known to all, France and Germany count most politically and economically and hence a glance at the attitude of the French and especially German Press is worthwhile. Since France came out triumphant in the last World War she is confronting the same colonial problems as England due to the addition of mandated Siria to her former possessions. In order to keep her political and economical hold against that of Britain, to secure the hegemony of power on the Continent and to maintain her colonies intact against the powerful and insurgent awakening of her colonial subjects, France has more or less to follow the same policy as that of Great Britain as far as the movement of freedom is concerned. It is but natural, therefore, that official and semi-official press of France except the left wing radical should more or less, directly or indirectly support the attitude of the British Government towards our country. France, however, is, as every student of economics knows, not so much commercially interested as she does not possess such powerful industries as Great Britain and shares comparativelv a small percentage of total exports to our country therefore her interest lies in co-operating with Britain.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC POSITION.

It is well-known to everybody that the last World War was fought owing to the tremendous commercial rivalry between England and Germany, and the victorious Allies imposed the famous Treaty of Versailles on Germany, whereby they compelled her to pay them heavy indemnities and annual reparations which has reduced Present-day Germany to a low position of economic slavery of England and America. Important industries such as coal, iron, electric, paper, hotel, etc., as well as big banks and municipal corporations of important cities in Germany have borrowed during the past six years, millions of marks from England and America and the country has put up a fight against all odds such as high tariff and creation of new industries with her rivals England and America in important markets in South America and in Asiatic countries as China, India and other British dominions, in order to balance her budget, to pay the Anglo-Saxon creditors interest on the loans referred to above. This is possible for her to carry out only with heavy export of manufactured goods to various abovementioned countries. In this connection, it should be noted here that India is one of the markets of increasing importance which Germany cannot afford to ignore and loose especially at a time when her unemployment problem (about 2 millions unemployed,) has become very keen and acute and the economic crisis is fast approaching.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS.

When one considers this position of Germany, the attitude of the major section of the German Press towards the Indian movement and aspirations appears to be astonishing. It will naturally alienate the sympathy of the Indian purchasers who are specially giving preference to German goods in the present boycott movement. It will not out of place in this connection, to trace the foreign policy of Germany under the leadership of Stressman and his followers. The policy has been always directed to keep the British Government pleased. This is due to the following important questions i.e. evacuation of Rhineland (which has been completely evacuated only recently) return of Sarr Basien, settlement of the problms of Danzig Corrigor separating Eastern Prussia from the rest of the country, problems of Silesia and above all recovering the lost colonies for securing cheap raw materials, expansion of trade and emigration of overpopulation. In all these problems Spokesmen of German industry and Socialist party who are ruling the country are anxious to have England to their side to get the above questions solved favourably from their strongest opponents amongst others France and Poland. This is easily understood by every Indian. But in their attempts to secure the help of England, German officials, private inividuals and a section of the press go too far beyond the limit. We Indians will not suffer this anti-Indan propaganda in Germany and we sound herewith a timely warning as well as a protest.

So far I have been quietly observing that a regular campaign or misrepresentation of our country in mild and severe forms is being carried out in the German press and well-wishers of both India and Germany deplore it. I can say say on reliable authority that anti-Indian German propagandists are, as in other cases, given special facilities by the British Government. In this respect, mention should be made of a German journalist, who was allowed to travel in south India although Germans were debarred from coming to and settling in this country before 1926, wrote several articles in the influential organ of heavy industries called "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" and misrepresented our country. The same is the case of a film producer who tried to discredit our country and it gave rise to protests by Indians in Germany as well as by Press here. The "Hagenbeck's Indian Show" in Berlin, is not. I believe, forgotten by our countrymen. Even the Official Representative, formerly German Consul in Calcutta, tried to misrepresent Indians and Indian business community in particular in an interview given to a leading newspaper during his stay on leave in Berlin. This created a storm in the Indian Press and forced the gentleman to withdraw his allegations immediately. I have pointed out these concrete instances and can cite any number of articles written against India and which appeared in the German Press.

PERSISTENT MISREPRESENTATION.

I will now refer to the persistent misrepresentation of the present political movement which has attracted the attention of the whole world. Only a few instances can be quoted here for want of space.

The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" referred to above has generally anti-Indian tone and tries either to misrepresent of ridicule or belittle the movement for freedom of our country. The article—"The First Act of Indian Drama" published in its issue of 8-5-30 after Gandhiji's arrest concludes with the following sentence: "The question of the present time is whether the national (Indian) movement will succeed and rouse the land (reference to villages on the whole) to revolution. We, doubt this possibility." In another article of the same paper dated 1-5-30 on "Gandhi's Shattered Practics" written in connection with Peshawar the writer express his opinion as follows: "The clever policy of the Government (British-Indian), to leave the prophet of Satyagraha movement untouched but to punish his co-workers has proved itself useful." The same paper (6-5-30) published an article "The Indian Difficulty" written by an ex-burocrat (Consul) L. Raschdan. The author's point of view will be understood from the following extracts selected from the article: "Suppressed people are never grateful but on the contrary are always clamouring for more. We have the same experience in Egypt also where the credit for the progress and the maintenance of law and order is undoubtedly due to England. Although the Egyptian peasantry is in no way better off than the Indian, it is unanimously for getting rid of every trace of British rule on the Nile." England and other Imperialistic countries are doing their utmost for the uplift of the "uncivilised" colonial subjects but how ungrateful they are! The author concludes his exposition with following words: " . . We Germans cannot shut our eyes to the fact that under the present state of European situation, a further weakening of the British authority will not be in our interest. We can, therefore, unhesitatingly express our desire that England may find that solution which will advance her interest to the utmost." A pious wish Indeed! The Simon Report will probably be the best solution!

Now let us see what another paper has to say. "The Dresdner Neuste Nachrichten," which has a wide circulation in Saxony, publish "an article in its issue of 6-4-30 called "Gandhi and German Snobs." The writer one Theodor Schulze who is suffering from the superiority-complex of a white man, has got all the material of his article from a German book entitled "The Indian History" by Earl of Ronaldshay now Marquis of Zetland. When this book is the source of his information one can easily anticipate the tone of his article. Its concluding portion will suffice to give an idea of the whole. Having previously made a blunt statement that all Asiatics although striving for freedom will take a long time to manage their own government, he concludes: "One thing is certain in any case. England's crushing defeat in India would mean a defeat for the whole of Europe. Therefore, England's difficulties are also the difficulties of Europe. . . . If our English neighbour's house is on fire, the continental house is not to be spared."

(To Be Continued.)

LATHI CHARGES.

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Bombay Home Member Exonerates Police.

Mr. Huseinbhoy Lalji and others asked the following questions in the Bombay Legislative Council on Thursday:—

(a) Are the Government aware of the serious allegations made against the police in Bombay and reported in the public press regarding the excesses committed by them (a) During the Bhendi Bazaar riots, (b) during the Wadala salt depot raids, (c) on Monday, June 16 in the Fort area and (d) on Saturday June 21 at the Esplanade Maidan and at the sharebrokers' procession when the police were alleged to have used unnecessary and cruel force against innocent and non-violent members of the public including women and children.

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, under what section of the Police Act were passersby, who happened to be on the footpaths and side lanes attacked by the sergeants and constables?

(c) Is it a fact that some sergeants were provided with lathis mounted with spikes?

(d) Will the Governor be pleased to state whether they are aware that the sharebrokers of Bombay while going in a procession on Saturday June 21 were first told to march in a file of five and then were attacked from behind by the sergeants and constables with lathis without any provocation.

(e) If the answer to (d) is in the affirmative, will the Government explain the conduct of the police on that occasion.

(f) Will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they contemplate taking against the parties responsible for these actions?

(g) Is it a fact that during the attacks by the police on the people no arrangements were made by the Government to carry the wounded to hospitals?

(h) Is it a fact that no ambulances were provided during the Wadala raids and Bhendi Bazaar riots and if so why?

HOME MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir Ernest Hotson replied:

(a) Yes.

(b) In the exeeution of their duty the police officers were required on the occasion named and on other occasions to disperse unlawful assemblies and in doing so were compelled, by the refusal of the crowds to disperse, to use force. No force of any kind was used intentionally against any mere passerby and the Government of Bombay have already expressed in a press note their regret that, according to various reports, some innocent persons, who were not members of the unlawful assemblies, should have received injuries. It is, however common knowledge that a large proportion of the unruly crowds had consisted of prsons who though they may have come out of idle curiosity joined the originators of the trouble in shouting and screaming and often in jeering at and abusing the police and remained standing where they were in spite of the orders to disperse. By such conduct they intentionally or otherwise broke the law and are themselves responsible for the consequences. Unfortunately when mobs misbehave themselves there is always a risk that a few persons who had come to the spot on lawful business and had been unable to get away in time should be among the sufferers. To such persons the Government of Bombay offer their sympathy, but they decline to admit that the police are in any way to blame.

BOMBAY POLITICAL PRISONERS.

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Taken To Cannanore Jail.

TIRUPPUR, July 17.

About 100 political prisoners were taken in a third class carriage this morning by the Mangalore Mail, with a strong Police bandobust. They are all "C" Class prisoners and are being taken from Bombay side to the Cannanore jail. All prisoners looked cheerful and happy and are removed for want of space in the Bombay jails. Tiruppur Railway Station was guarded by Policemen and admission to the platform was much restricted."—"Hindu."

"JEWS CAN'T STAND ASIDE"

—:o:—

Community Decides To Work Congress Programme

DR. ERULKAR ON BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

A Jewish Nationalist Party was formed on Sunday afternoon at a meeting of Jews sympathising with the present national struggle, held at Mr I. J. Soloman's office at Kalbadevi. The meeting was convened by Mr. Solomon and others and about 75 members mostly of Bene Israel community had responded to the call. Dr. Erulkar presided

CAN'T STAND ASIDE.

At the outset Mr. Solomon explaining the object of the meeting said that looking to the Government repression it was no more possible for the Jews to stand aside and be mere spectators of what was happening. He strongly believed that India would get Swaraj within five years. It was the duty of the Jews to sympathise with the present national movement and to join hands with other Indian communities who were fighting India's battle. He wanted then to devise means to that end and he suggested that they should take up the Swadeshi and boycott programme of the Congress and devote—special attention to the temperance movement.

"SUFFERING IS THEIR BADGE."

Mr. Samson Naogaonkar, and Mr. Shalom Abraham suggested that they should band themselves into a party and pursuade other members of their community to join it. The latter made a forceful speech supporting the present struggle in its various aspects and said that as suffering was the badge of the Jews, and they must join the non-violent Satyagraha movement as it meant suffering quietly for a cause which one held sacred.

He described how the Jews were badly treated in the European countries and how they were given an asylum by Indians when they came here some 2,500 years ago. They were treated like brothers in India both by the Hindus and Muslims and they would be ungrateful to them if they did not stand by their side at a time when two great communities of India were fighting freedom's battle.

A BAGDADI JEW SPEAKS.

Mr. H. Y. Horward, a young Jew belonging to the Bagdadi Jewish community also supported the idea and said that many of his friends though they sympathised with the movement could not attend it as they happened to be employed in the E. D. Sassoon Mills.

Dr. Jacob Ezekiel who was in charge of the Jewish Section of the St. John Ambulance said that they have now been allowed to be present whenever their services were needed. He strongly supported the temperance programme of the Congress.

Several other speakers also supported the suggestion of forming a Nationalist Party of Jews and

DR. ERULKAR WELCOMES THE MOVE.

After these speeches Dr. Erulkar expressed his views on the subject. He said he was glad to find that such a large number responded to the call of Mr. Samson. He felt proud of the Jew, Mr. Eli Abraham Naogaonkar who was sentenced for picketing in Bombay. He did not like to join any institution conducted on communal lines but as the proposed party was meant for the political education of the Jewish community and its object was national service he felt glad to offer his services.

GOVT. REPRESSION CONDEMNED.

He condemned the repressive measures of the Government and described the harrowing effect of police lathi charges on unarmed people. He had himself to treat some patients at the Congress Hospital and he could say that the charges were brutal.

AN ARDENT BOYCOTTER.

He made a strong appeal for the boycott of British goods declaring amidst cheers that excepting for the few months when he was in England last year he did not purchase anything British for himself since 1916.

Referring to the R. T. Conference he deprecated the move on the part of some people who wanted to send a Jew representative to the Conference. In his opinion a microscopic community like the Jews was not at all in need of special representation at the Conference and even if they succeeded in getting special representation they should make a condition that they would have nothing to do with the R. T. Conference if the Mahatma and the Congress did not participate in it.

BENE-ISRAEL SATYAGRAHIS CONGRATULATED.

After Dr. Erulkar's speech resolutions forming the "Jewish Nationalist Party" condemning the repressive policy of the Government, congretulating Mr. Elis Abraham Naogaonkar and other Bene-Israel Satyagrahis on their sacrifice for the national cause and appealing to the Jews to take a pledge to use Swadeshi and to boycott British goods were passed. By another resolution a provisional committee with Dr. Erulkar as president and Mr. I. J. Samson and Mr. S. M. Benjamin as Joint Secretaries and half a dozen members was formed to carry on the work and to convene a public meeting of the Jew sympathisers of the national movement.

Many of those present signed the boycott pledges of the B. P. C. C.

"INDIA STEEPED IN MISERY."

—:o:—

Boycott Luxuries And Win Swaraj.

SARDAR'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY.

A ladies meeting was held on Saturday at Mandvi under the Presidentship of Mrs. Hansa Mehta. Nearly 10,000 ladies including Miss Maniben, Miss Mira Ben (Miss Slade) and Surji Vallabhdas, attended the meeting to hear Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting President of the Congress.

Sardar Vallabhbhai after thanking the ladies of Bombay for inviting him to speak on the political situation said:—"Last time when I visited Bombay Mr. Dhirajlal graced the President's chair of the War Council. I knew he would be arrested and I did not take his arrest as a surprise. To-day the honour has fallen on a lady Mrs. Hansa Mehta, to grace the same chair. Nobody knows when she will be arrested, but her arrest is certain. It is all a matter of time. We see in every part of India women are arrested and it has become almost a daily occurrence. But people are not afraid of such arrests. Even Mahatmaji did not think when he started this fight that people would respond in the way that they are now doing. It is a healthy sign and even Government have felt the strength of our movement. Mahatmaji is now rotting in the Jail while I am here. What is our duty. If we have any particle of love towards Mahatmaji we will carry on our fight until we bring him again in our midst. The question naturally that creeps in is how to bring him back. The path is clear. Mahatmaji has shown the way also. Ours is a non-violent war. It is Dharma Yuddha. Mrs. Perin Captain and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi have gone to Jail for your sake. What are you doing to bring them back. The fitting reply that you should give is by contributing your mite. Mrs. Hansa Mehta may be arrested at any moment, and then your responsibility will be all the more.

USE ONLY KHADI.

Referring to the boycott of foreign goods, Sardar said, "You are all labouring under a 'maya' You still crave after luxury and fine things, when the whole of India is steeped in misery. Mahatmaji has advised us to wear only khadi that we may get swaraj. My advice is that you should wear only Khadi and that Khadi used should be spun by yourselves. This is the way to give a right reply to the ruthless repression of the Government. We find that in some places that people are arrested for wearing Gandhi caps and a time is sure to come when the wearing of Gandhi caps will be considered by the Government as a crime.

Miss Mira Ben (Miss Slade) who spoke in Hindi, exhorted the ladies to wear nothing but handspun and handwoven khaddar. Mahatmaji himself had made it as part of his duty to spin daily and he had asked the country to spin and wear Khaddar.

Mrs. Ramabai Kamdar also spoke on the occasion.

CHRISTIANS UNDER CONGRESS BANNER

(Continued from page 1.)

hibition campaign of the Nationalist Christians.

BRINGING IMPERIALISTS TO KNEES.

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas held that the Boycott of British Goods was the most effective movement.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta in a neat Gujarati speech heartily congratulated Christians for coming under Gandhiji's banner and implored them to stick fast to Swadeshi.

Miss Mani Chubb declared that minorities like Parsis and Christians would do well to swing round the Congress banner under the electrifying influence of Mahatmaji. She made one of the best speeches of the day and incidentally advised Mr. Joachim Alva to ignore with contempt the attempts of "The Examiner."

MR. NATARAJAN ADDRESSES.

Mr. Natarajan, the last speaker, speaking on the position of communities felt that though the Christians were late to come into the Nationalist band, they were most welcome. He referred to the exaltation of Mahatmaji's movement by the Churches of the West and all good Christian thinkers.

The meeting was ended with shouts of "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Bande Mataram."

THE LIBERAL RAINBOW.

—:o:—

CAN IT JOIN THE "PUKKA" WITH "PARIAH?"

(BY 'OSIRIS.')

The English Major of the magazine-story who accepted the universe on the basis of two categores of classification, namely, those of "Pukka" and "Pariah", was probably wiser than what he was made out to be; and one had only to read casually the Press messages from Simla that were published during the last week to be convinced of the Major's wisdom and its ideal applicability to the phenomenon of Indian party-politics.

A CHUCHUN SPEAKS.

I said 'Indian party-politics'. I should have labelled it "Pariah" that it logically and inevitably reduces itself to be. No less a person than that incomparable doyen of Indian Liberalism, Sir P. C. Sethna, confirmed the basic truth of my statement when he "feared the Liberal Party was already thinning" and that "there might be many more resignations if the repressive policy was further continued". The sad, symbolic words accompanied the gallant Bombay Knight's withdrawal of his heroic resolution on the demand of immediate grant to India of Dominion Status and they carry a certain conviction in them about the ultimate fate of "Pariah" politics in British India. That the other, "Pukka" politics had had its career ended in all Indian legislative bodies was proclaimed and duly acknowledged even by British statesmen and politicians, long ago. Men (and women, too) possessing brilliant, enviable qualities of political personality deserted the Assembly and Council-halls, long ago, to fill Indian jails. The powerful gesture could have only one meaning—a meaning that the British statesmen and the larger world outside of Indian political careerism has fully grasped and as fully recognised in its consequences.

LOGIC OF "PUKKA" POLITICS.

To-day the Meredithian spirit of comedy probably haunts those imperialist Council-halls where a Patel could once maintain the finest traditions of a great European Parliament despite all the limitations that emerged out of the Assembly Speakership under the British Indian dyarchy. Ghosts of older day stalk to-day around the Opposition benches to which the great Pandit Motilal Nehru brought a grandeur that dazzled even his sworn enemies. Smooth oratory flowed out of those proud, thin lips which, when they opened, impressed the audience with a powerful patriotic feeling expressed with delicacy, dignity and the finest gifts of speech. Every movement, highly refined and significant, of the erect Pandit was a piece of eloquence. The Indian Swarajist leader has now chosen to retire in the forced obscurity of the prison-walls. No one who could admire nobility of character and the highest idealism in political personality regrets the Pandit's conduct: even his bitterest enemies must be secretly cherishing the common feeling of admiration for the Pandit's action unless their souls were rendered corrupt. Other men have attempted since to replace the Pandit and his loyal colleagues and followers, with what results the Press reports of the Assembly proceedings tell every intelligent person better than the best apologists of the new state of affairs.

REALITIES.

The inevitable fate of Sir Phiroze Sethna's resolution defines the "Pariah" politics which seeks to tame the lion of Imperialist British statesmanship and train him up to the circus-ring stunts of the so-called Indian Liberalism. This is not the first (nor, one fears, last) time that the attempt of talking the noble animal of British policy in India into the practice of sweet reasonableness has failed. Not even the most hidebound Indian Liberalism can make illusions grow up as fast as they are shattered. There are realities that may ultimately check even a tornado of Liberal optimism. Sir P. C. Sethna admits as much in his words I have quoted at the beginning of this little article. The fact remains that there is no rainbow that can join fundamental "Pukka" politics with the "Pariah" one. The hollow verbiage of Viceregal speeches and the tactical manoeuvres of those who utilise them for their immediate ends cannot change the realities of life through which we are passing at this moment. The Congress leadership has made clear the whole position in defining its reasonable attitude towards the offer of the Round Table Conference or any other medium of negotiations. That attitude is at least intelligible and logical based as it is on the soundest principles of "pukka" politics. Mere criticism such as has been levelled against it cannot find it at fault. As that Plato of worldly wisdom, the fabulous English Major, might tell you, no "Pukka" structure was built on rotten foundations.

THE ALL-INDIA GANDHI CAP DAY.

A Suggestion To Congress President.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As your readers are aware, the Gandhi Cap is being persecuted and the only fitting reply that India can and should give to this is to observe an All-India Gandhi Cap day, when all Indians and those Europeans and others who sympathise with the aspirations of India and who say are for conciliation and not repression should as a mark of protest, wear Gandhi Cap on that day.

It should be made clear to such sympathisers that the day is to be observed as a protest, and the wearing of Gandhi Cap on that day has no other implications. If this is made clear I do not see why the President of the European, Chamber of Commerce cannot wear the Gandhi Cap with the same freedom of the right and conscience as the Swadeshi President of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association.

And if His Excellency Lord Irwin's fund of imagination is not exhausted and he can induce himself to draw upon it, and similarly Sir Frederick Sykes, they, by wearing the Gandhi Cap on that day will have told without vehicle of words what they think of the action of the District Magistrate of Guntur and the Home Member of Bombay. In this there is no need the consent their reactionary cabinet.

I trust the acting President of Congress will give this suggestion his consideration, and if he passes orders they will be respected by All-Indians and sympathisers of India.—Yours, etc.,

LAKMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, July 20.

PROPOSAL OF COMPROMISE AGREED TO

BETWEEN SUB-DIVIS. OFFICER AND PRESIDENT.

Haliganj Satyagraha.

SYLHET, July 19.

Defiance of the order promulgated under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been suspended by the Habiganj Civil Disobedience Committee since the 10th July as a result of the proposal of compromise agreed to both by the mise agreed to both by the S. D. O. and the President of the Civil Disobedience Committee.

It is understood as a result of prolonged discussion Mr. Gopendra Las Das-Choudhury, leader of the Satyagraha movement at Habiganj, agreed to stop the campaign of defiance on the following terms which the S. D. O. is stated to have accepted:—

1. A procession of the Satyagrahis and the general public will parade the town on the 9th July without any interference from the authorities.

2. Satyagrahis now in Police custody for defying Section 144 should be set free within five days from the date the campaign is called off.

3. The national flags and the Gandhi Caps snatched away from the Satyagrahis by the Police should be returned.

4. The prohibitory order under Section 144 should be withdrawn by the Government within five days.

The procession mentioned in the terms was taken out with enthusiasm by thousands of people, the authorities strictly conforming to the terms of agreement.—Free Press.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

CONGRESS-WORKERS SENTENCED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 18.

Eight days ago, three Congress-workers of the city and the camp, viz., Mr. Ganesh Shastri Joshi, Mr. K. T. Jadhav and Mr. Varma, were arrested under Section 145 of the I. P. C. in connection with the Bund Garden procession on the last Gandhi Day. One more worker of the Congress, Mr. Patel, residing in the Cantonment, was also arrested two days ago. All of them were tried yesterday by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and sentenced each to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or, in default, one month's imprisonment. They are given the B Class. They were sent up last evening to the Yeravda Central Prison. A public meeting was held to-day evening to congratulate these workers in the Shivaji Mandir.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

What really transpired in the Ganeshkhind Round Table Conference is kept private by those who attended it. Nevertheless, it is learnt that very strong speeches were delivered by Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Rao Bahadur Chitale, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Mr. Lalji Naranji and others urging the necessity of the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi. The tone of His Excellency in this Conference was wild; but in his address to the Council on the eve of his departure for Simla, on Thursday last, he uttered almost flaming words against the Civil Disobedience movement and declared that no compromise was possible with those who were bent upon overthrowing the Government itself. The Nationalists, of course, did not like the tone and resented it very much. It is not known when Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar will be coming to Poona to see Mahatmaji. It is inferred that they will first see the two Pandits in the Naini Jail and then come down here. By that time H. E. the Governor also may return from the Simla Conference. Not much hope, however, is entertained from this new move for peace. Though the Liberals of Bombay and other places have gone in for participation in the Round Table Conference in London, the local Liberal Marathi daily has been criticising the Conference in unmistakable terms.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The judgment in the Municipal President case appeal has been delivered. The appeal has been dismissed and Mr. H. V. Tulpule has been declared to be the duly elected President. His term of one year has almost come to a close and early next month a new President will be elected. It is said that Mr. Gadkari, pleader, will secure the honour. But work for the election has already begun and the members have grown rather busy with the bustle of the canvassing. The meeting of the general body was adjourned in honour of the arrests of leaders after passing a resolution approving of the closing of the municipal offices and schools on the day of Pandit Motilal Nehru's arrest and sentence. The work of the Prohibition referendum has been briskly going on and signatures are coming in from voters and other adult persons.

The anniversary of the birthday of Lok. Tilak was observed on Thursday last in the Tilak Maha vidyalaya when Mr. D. V. Divekar delivered on "Students and Tilak".

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is expected to visit Poona on Tuesday next. He will inaugurate the Boycott Week here.

PROF. K. T. SHAH NOT WANTED.

(Continued from page 6.)

much too petty, even if true, to be seriously considered as reasons for terminating, or not renewing, the services of a University Professor. Even as regards the last point mentioned there are no Rules of Conduct yet made by the University, though the School of Economics and Sociology has been in existence for years, for the guidance of its Professors in such conditions; and one cannot see how this could be made a ground against Mr. Shah so strong as to dispense abruptly with his services. Neither the Vice-Chancellor nor any other syndic seems to have had anything to urge against Mr. Shah's academic work or personal qualifications for the post he occupied in the University,—except, of course, the personal prejudice against him in the minds of a majority of the Syndicate present at the meeting which took this strange decision.

As the result of this discussion, the only thing the Vice-Chancellor could be induced to concede was a promise to see Mr. Shah in person. This was done on the Monday following. The personal interview between the Vice-Chancellor and the Professor was so far satisfactory as to induce the former to hold out some sort of a hope for the reconsideration of the matter if the latter officially asked for it. Mr. Shah thereupon sent in a written request for reconsideration: and the Vice-Chancellor acting on it, called a special meeting of the Syndicate on the 10th instant. The procedure at that meeting was, however, another surprise. The proceedings seem to have been opened by reference to section 28 of the University Act, which declares that the decision of the Syndicate in such matters is to be "final", and that, therefore, the matter could not be voted upon afresh. This was an unlooked-for surprise, a strange interpretation of the section, and a stranger way of barking the issue,—to put it mildly. It was pointed out at the meeting that the term "final" in the section referred to the inability of any other body in the University, including the Senate, to revise the decision of the Syndicate but that it could not possibly apply to the Syndicate itself reconsidering its own decision, taken in the manner and under the circumstances outlined, as a mere act of justice. It seems, however, that the common sense point of view did not commend itself to the legal luminaries in the Syndicate. But may one not ask, in sheer justice and decency, if matters of such high importance could rightly be disposed of by resort to mere technicalities of legal interpretation, even assuming the interpretation was correct? Mr. Shah had asked for a personal hearing before the Syndicate; and the Vice-Chancellor had asked him to be available in case required. He was, however, given no such personal hearing and the Syndicate reaffirmed its decision taken "ex-parte", by simply blocking any discussion on a legal technicality of interpretation.

The only thing this special meeting of the Syndicate did was to alter that part of the previous decision which related to the retention of Mr. Shah for the current term to which, according to the same legal lights, the term expression in the section "final" did not apply; and so they decided to relieve Mr. Shah of his post "immediately", and to recommend to the Senate that an honorarium of Rs. 6,000 be granted to him, once more for reasons not mentioned in the final letter received by Mr. Shah on Saturday the 12th instant.

Mr. K. T. Shah has accordingly left the University; and this is the earliest opportunity one could get to place the material facts of the case before the University public. I have tried to make this presentment of the case as impartial as it was possible for me to do. But I trust the issues of principle involved will be clear to the Senate and all those interested in University affairs. Could University Professors be deprived of their posts, after nine years of good service, on merely hearsay evidence of the kind mentioned, and on points outlined? Even on points which are not mentioned, but which seem, like ghosts, to be haunting the whole affair, may one not ask if University Professors, supposed all over the world to be the makers of the new generation and its thought, should not be free to pursue such activities as may seem to them to be connected with their work, even if not expressly included in the strict definition of their work? The University of Bombay has no such precise definition of the work and duties of the University Professors, or rules to govern their conduct. But is that omission to be made an excuse for visiting a Professor with the penalty falling on Mr. Shah, because a majority of the Syndicate for the time being cannot approve of him personally?

You will, I am sure, agree that these are grave questions of principles governing University policy in such matters; and I trust your readers and members of the Senate will come forward to throw light on the matter, so that the injustice that has been done in my opinion in this case is not repeated in future even if it may not be possible to right the wrong already done.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

"A WORD TO CONGRESSMEN."

To The Editor of The "Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to Mr. R. D. Baliwalla's criticism made in your issue of the 17th instant, under the above headline restricting the non-Congress bodies from taking out public processions or holding public demonstrations without the previous permission of the Congress authority, I may be allowed the use of your esteemed paper's columns to reply as special reference to Bandra is made. So far as the affairs of Bandra alone are concerned it is significant that Mr. Baliwalla, to my knowledge, is one of the dormant members of the Bandra Congress Committee.

While fully sympathising with his remarks generally to uphold the prestige of the Congress for all Congress activities being carried out with the Congress Committee's permission even by the sympathising and responsible non-Congress public bodies I have to state that it is a pitiable lot of the Bandra Congress Committee inasmuch as it has no one boldly coming out as a Secretary or a President for active part in Congress propaganda even during the busy area of the Congress.

On two occasions, only recently, it was found that the Congress authorities here, were negligent even in attending the demonstrations organised by themselves and had it not been for some active sympathisers of the Non-Congress bodies taking up the thread on the spot, that the activities of the local Congress Committee on such occasions would have proved a farce. Needless to mention the draw-backs on the part of the local Committee in making sound Congress propaganda or activities as the same are widely known to the public of Bandra, but I would, however, end this unpleasant correspondence by requesting Mr. Baliwalla to refrain from making unwarranted criticism on the National activities of public bodied until such time as he is able to bring the Bandra Congress Committee to the level of the prestige, which he expects the public to respect. In the meantime, and in the absence of any encouragement or lead of the local Congress Committee, let the activities carried out by the non-Congress bodies in response to the Congress call, be let alone, as the same had good response from the public on all the occasions and there has been no cause for breach of peace whatsoever, they will welcome the lead or even the dictation of the local committee, when they will rise from the sleep of lazyness for vigorous national activities. "Van-de-Matram".—Yours, etc.

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 19.

B. C. RATE:
T. T. 1/5 3/4
B. C. RATE:
D. D. 1/5 25/32
LONDON BANKS:
Selling T. T. 1/5 25/32
Selling D. D. 1/5 13/16
Selling T. T. 1-5 25-32 July-Dec.
Buying T. T. 1|5 27|32 Near.
Buying D. D. 1|5 7|8 Mail.
Buying T. T. 1|5 27|32 July.
Buying 3 Mos. 1-6 July-Sept.
NEW YORK BANKS:
New York B C Rate T. T. 278
Selling T T 277 1/2
Buying T. T. 276 1/2
PARIS BANKS:
Selling D D 916.
Buying D D 926
Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN BANKS:
Selling T. T. 137.
Banks Buying 60 days' 134 1/4.
HONGKONG BANKS:
Selling D D 87¼.
SHANGHAI BANKS:
Selling D D 102 1/4
SINGAPORE BANKS:
Selling D D 156¼.
JAVA BANKS:
Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATE:

New York London 4.63 1|2 18th inst.
Shanghai London 1|6 1|16 15th inst.
Japan London 2|0 5 16 18th inst.
London Paris 123.60 15th inst.
London Belgium 34.810 16th inst.
London Switzerland 25 02 1|2 18th inst.
London Italy 92.90 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-5-1-1|2 17th inst. £4-5-1 1|2 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 17th instant; 15 7|8 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 15 13|16. 17th inst. 15 3|4 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 1|2 17th inst. 34 3|8 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3|8 per cent 17th inst. 2 7|16 per cent. 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 3|4 per cent 17th inst. 2 3|4 per cent. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 1|4 3 Mos. 3 1|2 per cent. 6 Mos. 3 1|2 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

BAN ON GANDHI CAP JUSTIFIED.

Guntur Magistrate's Amazing Judgment.

The following is the full text of the Order of the District Magistrate, Guntur, dismissing the petition of the Secretary of the Bar Association to rescind the ban on Gandhi caps. It is understood that the petitioner will move the High Court in the matter.

Proceedings of the District Magistrate,

Guntur.

Present:
F. W. Stewart, Esq., I.C.S.,
Mis. 9 of 1930,
Dated 10th July, 1930.

Station Guntur.

Read: 1. Records in Mis. Case No. 8 of 1930 on the file of this Court;

2. Petition dated 2nd July 1930 by Mr. Kolli Satyanarayana Chowdari, Advocate and Secretary, Bar Association, Guntur, praying on behalf of that Association that the order under Section 144, C.P.C. passed in Mis. Case No. 8 of 1930 be rescinded.

3. Memo dated 8th July, 1930 of objection by the Prosecuting Inspector of Police, Guntur.

4. Affidavit dated 8th July, 1930 by the petitioner.

Heard: (1) Mr. P. Ramabrahman, M.A., Pleader, for the petitioner and

(2) Mr. P. C. Venkatarau Pantulu, Prosecuting Inspector of Police Guntur, for the Crown.

The order under Section 144 (1) C.P.C. prohibited for two months the wearing of Gandhi caps by the public in general when in any place frequented by the public within the limits of Guntur Municipality and a radius of five miles therefrom.

2. The Prosecuting Inspector asked for summary rejection of the application on the grounds that the petitioner does not claim that the members of the Bar Association wear these caps, that they are an exclusive body in existence for ...exclusive purposes and that in making this application they are gratifying a legal fancy. There does not appear to be a statutory definition of such as association. Whether it would be within its own rules or not, it is conceivable that the Bar Association might desire that its members should be allowed to wear these caps. Under Section 11 I.P.C, it is a "person". It follows that it may be a person aggrieved by this order, in that its members are not alowed to wear these caps if they wish to do.

3. The main question is whether the Gandhi cap is a part of ordinary dress of the people. Petitioner states that these caps form part of the usual dress of many people and long before the advent of the Civil Disobedience movement the wearing of Gandhi caps was quite common. In this I disagree. Twenty years ago there was no head dress anything like this cap in this part of India and I believe that it is only about ten years since it was first seen. Whenever worn it has been an indication that the wearer was interested in something in which Mr. Gandhi was intered, and today it indicates sympathy with the Civil Disobedience movement. In this District it was rarely worn. A very few persons habitually wore it. Even persons well known to be of advanced political views did not wear it except on special occasions when they desired to exhibit their adherence to those views. In this movement it was worn by the volunteers, and as the Pleader for the petitioner stated, the full uniform cap had a badge on it. Other persons however, did not wear it. Before June 15th, when meetings and processions in pursuance of the movement within this town were prohibited and the volunteers dispersed from their camp, the wearing of the cap by any one who was not active in the movement was a rare occurrence.

"SYMBOLS OF SYMPATHY."

It is also urged for the petitioner that there is religious sentiment for the cap. This is possible but orders under Section 144 Cr.P.C. are probably passed more often to restrain the exercise of some religious right, or claim, to right, than for any other reason. That is the status of the cap. The arguments were then addressed to the possibility of wearing the cap disturbing the public tranquility. The copies of the order which were issued to the public contained a small clerical error by omission of the word "so" before "disturb", which rendered obscure the connection between the cap and public tranquility. The intention of the order is now clear. The tenor of petitioner's argument is that the mere wearing of the cap would not have disturbed public tranquillity. But a sudden increase in symboys of sympathy with a movement which had just had a serious set-back could have no other effect than to assist the movement. That movement is well-known to be very upsetting to the public tranquillity. Its results in various parts of India are matters of common knowledge. The ways are numerous and it is impossible to say exactly in what way it would have worked if this order had not been passed. In pursuance of the movement itself many offences have been committed; resulting from the lawlessness it has engendered there have been many others such as the demolition of a temple in this town on June 15th. The possibilities may be deduced from there having been over 1,000 volunteers recruited in this district and some 500 persons prosecuted for offences arising out of the movement.

6. Some legal points were raised.

(i) That Section 144 (3) requires it to be limited to a particular place. When applied to the public in crowds it must often be impossible to describe a place by a single name, so that several places are perforce described in a single order. In this case the place is that area, within a perimeter 5 miles outside the Municipal boundary, which is frequented by the public.

(ii) That the material facts to be recorded under Section 144 (1) should have included the reason for holding that these caps will lead to disturbance of the public tranquillity. The section does not say this. In any case the reason is given above.

(iii) That a Magistrate should support private rights at all costs. This theory has been exploded by the Full Bench Decision in Cr. Rev. Case No. 824 of 1927 in which it was held that where there is a conflict between the public interet and a private right, the former must prevail. In this case the exercise of the private right was likely to have led to the longer stay in Guntur District of the Police of other districts, to further drafts from other districts and perhaps to drafts of troops.

7. The situation in this district is not yet safe that this order can be rescinded. The petition is, therefore, dismissed.

"TO SECURE PRESENCE OF ALL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTIES TO R. T. C."

Calcutta European Assosciation's Appeal To Britain.

Lack Of Confidence In Britain Blamed On "Poisonous Press."

CALCUTTA, July 18.

Mr. W. L. Travers, President of the European Association, has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the "Times", London:—

The Council of the European Association in full meeting request the assistance of your column, for an appeal to the Press and Platform t osupport the efforts made in Inida to secure the presence of all constitutional parties to the Round Table Conference.

When this Association advocated a purely European British Commission without Indian experience for the examination of the conditions of India under the Reforms, it was with the idea later expressed by the distinguished Chairman in the following words:—

When we have made our Report, then it would be India's opportunity to make her full contribution, which is right and necessary to her future constitution which would be framed by Great Britain and India together."

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION POLICY.

"Mistakes, the effect of which will not be fully determined for a long time, followed the Montagu-Chelmsford neglect of invaluable Indian and British Indian advice differing from their preconceived schemes. Consequently it has been in toe forefront of the European Association's policy to press for the submission of future legislative proposals to the fullest criticism.

Not only is authoritative criticism necessary to successful legislation, but it is essential to the peace of India, political and commercial. This cannot be established on a sound basis unless full consideration is given both to the views of these parties whose achievements and standing demand recognition as well as to to the interests of those who will be dependent on the good will of others for an indefinite period."

"A BETTER ATMOSPHERE HAS BEEN CREATED."

"The Simon Report sets forth clearly the great diversity of races religion, language and ambition in India and makes valuable proposals with many of which this Association finds itself in cordial agreement. The very complexity of the question, however, emphasises the desirability of all those with any constribution to make to its solution having absolute freedom for dscussion at the Round Table Conference.

"There is reason to hope that in spite of the lack of understanding in many quarters and not only here but in Britain, of the Statutary Commission itself, a better atmosphere has been created out here during the last few weeks and that the Round Table Conference will attract delegttes who can render valuable assistance to Parliament in its difficult task. Be that as it may, the Viceroy's declaration of the scope of the Round Table Conference, made with the concurrence of His Majesty's Government must stand and attempts to deprecate or alter it will only increase the lack of confidence in the good faith of Great Britain. This, largely due to a poisonous press, is widespread in literate India to-day.

"Every effort is needed to disperse it in order to effect a settlement under which the political progress and contentment of the people may be established to the benefit of India and the Empire."

CALCUTTA, July 19.

DUTY ON JUTE GOODS.

Following telegram, dated the 11th July 1930, from Messrs. James Hentry and Co., Merchants, 499 Little Collins street, Melbourne, was received by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

"Duty imposed all jute goods please instruct shippers furnish invoice showing aboard value and all charges separately."—Free Press.

ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS AND RAIDS.

Two Chowkidare Resign.

SYLHET, July 18.

Two Chowkidars of Sandhuhnarf village in Moulvibazar Sub-Division have resigned.

Kaliraman Bhattacharjee, President, Sylhet Students' Association and Kamala Kanta Das, a student of the Dacca Medical School, were arrested under the Picketing and Intimidation Ordinances respectively. Mr. Sadesh Pal, a worker of Beanibazar Congress Committee, was arrested.

The offices of the Vidyashram and Congress Committee were searched.

Volunteers Sudhindra Das and Ramdhan Das were sentenced to three months' S. I. by the S. D. O. of Sunamganj for selling Congress Bulletins.—Free Press.

For Defying Sec. 144.

JALPAIGURI, July 19.

Bhagi Das (12), Beghna Das (12) Tekuram Das (24), Raghu Das (35), Ekashu Das (20), B. Das (14), Gadan Das (16), Satyacharan Das (12) Basanta Das (40), Dhery Das (40), Somaru Das (9), Ashary Das (12), Atia Das (14) Majhu Das (35) all volunteers from Haribhasha and Naresh Sarkar, Lalit Das, Sailesh Majumdar, K. Bose, Dinesh Majumdar volunteers from Jalpaiguri, were arrested at Pachghat for defying Section 144.—Free Press.

Madras Presdy. Muslim Conference Postponed.

MADRAS, July 19.

The special session of the Madras Presidency Muslim Conference proposed to be held during the middle of August, has been postponed as most of the members of the Working Committee of the Conference are desirous of taking part in the Conferences which are to be held in Lucknow during the same dates.—Free Press.

Amusements.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
GALA OPENING THURSDAY, AT 6 AND 9-30 P. M.

GLITTERING SWORD

Featuring a Galaxy of Stars including
MISS GULAB, MISS DURGA, VAMANRAO Etc.
A Glorious Spectacle of the Heroic Past.
PROF. DEODHAR'S Indian Orchestra will play the musical accompaniment to the Picture.
SHRI KRISHNA SUPER PRODUCTION.
RATES Rs. 2, 1, As. 12, 8, 4, Plus Tax.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturdays, Sundays and Fridays Matinees at 3-30 p. m.
A Roaring Romance with high powered adventures—Thrills—Laughter!!
Richard Talmadge.
In
"THE BACHELORS CLUB"
Wholsome, Clean, Novel, and Packed with Drama, Laughs and Thrills!
Also Showing
2 Reels Rollicking Comedy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-15 and 10 p.m.
CONTINUED SECOND WEEK.
THE Desert Song
Featuring
JOHN BOLES
CARLOTTA KING
The Singing Sensation of Four Continents.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
One Grand Hilarious Riot of Mirth.
REGINALD DENNY IN
ONE HYSTERICAL NIGHT
When Denny goes to what he thinks is a masquerade and meets Salome, Sherlock Holmes, William Tell and Captain Kid—all living up to their costumes, he thought there was something wrong—and there was.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Story of a Great Love
JANET GAYNOR
and
CHARLES FARRELL
In
"STREET ANGEL"
Let "Street Angel" transport you to the Seventh Heaven of Delight.

RIALTO CINEMA
To-day and To-morrow Only at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
RAMON NOVARRO
in
THE FLYING FLEET.
Thrills, Drama, Romance!

How Britain Has Alienated India's Millions.

AN AMERICAN'S ANALYSIS.

WHAT MR. JINNAH TOLD MR. WEBB MILLER.

Mr. Webb Miller, an American journalist in the course of an article published by the "Japan Times", states that the grinding land revenue, the iniquitous salt tax, acute unemployment amongst educated young men, while the best positions in the army and the Civil Service are filled by Britishers, are some of the causes of the present Unrest in India.

Forty millions are spent every year for the pensions of retired officers. European business takes away large sums out of India.

Mr. Miller is further aghast a the appalling illiteracy in India, despite 150 years of British rule. The only effective weapon India possesses, he adds, is the boycott af British goods.

BY WEBB MILLER.

The growing movement for Indian independence is chief among several factors that have brought India to a stage where to-day it resembles a vast cauldron, with several premonitory eddies bubbling up at points where the heat is greatest.

The reforms of 1919 gave India a start toward self-government. In the past ten years, however only a small section of extremists has demanded complete independence. The agitation of Indian leaders has centered during the decade on obtaining a fuller share in the government of their country with a view to the attainment of dominion status, similar to the position in the British Empire of Canada and Australia.

LAND TAX SOURCE OF DISSATISFACTION.

Dissatisfaction with the salt tax was a result of agitation inspired by Gandhi—although the salt tax actually amounts to only a small sum per head yearly. The followers of Gandhi however, claim it is iniquitous because it hits the poverty-stricken comparatively harder than the rich. Salt is a vital necessity for the poor, who, with big families, must eat as much as the wealthy.

Furthermore, dissatisfaction has existed in certain districts as a result of the land tax, the only levy with which millions are familiar. The government collects the land tax in accordance with the area in crops. The rent production tax is often revised in accordance with alterations of the fertility and productiveness of the land.

By a colossal system of accounts, every cultivated field in India's 500,000 village is registered and taxed. Revisions, or absence of revisions, was responsible for the outbreak, at Bardoli, where the followers of Gandhi recently said they would not pay the tax, unless Gandhi instructed them to do so.

The Indians object to the government's payment of 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 rupees a year (about doll. 8,500,000 to doll. 11,500;000) in pensions to retired officers. They also object to the fact that European businesses take great sums out of the country instead of investing here.

WANT TO BUILD OWN INDUSTRIES.

The claim is made that a widespread practice has come into existence, namely, shipping raw materials from India abroad and then buying products manufactured from these raw materials for sale in India. This, the Indians complain, forces them to pay freight two ways and allows several profits.

The Indian leaders insist they must build their own industries.

Yet another angle was stressed in a conversation I had with Mr. Jinnah, Moslem leader, member of the legislative assembly, a well-known lawyer, who was educated in England. He pointed out that sixteen modern universities in India annually are turning out tens of thousands of educated men, imbued with western culture, who can not find suitable jobs, inasmuch as the best positions in the army or in civil service are for the British, or already are filled.

EDUCATION.

Nearly everyone I talked with believed there must be some alteration in the system of education. Only the merest film of the upper classes is educated; the great mass is completely illiterate. In the last census of 1921, 229,000,000 of 248;000;000 inhabitants of British India were illiterate. Only 14 per cent. of the male population over five years old was literate, and 982, of every thousand women were illiterate. Two-thirds of the primary school students spend only a year in school, and only 5 per cent. of the lowest classes of 60,000,000 untouchables have received schooling.

The most powerful weapon in the hands of Independence movement against British rule s a boycott on cotton goods. They are utilizing this to the utmost and not without effect. It works silently and unseen but is effective. India's millions wear more cotton cloth than any nation in the world and a large proportion of it is bought in England.

KEEP MONEY IN INDIA.

For this reason. Gandhi has been insistent in his propaganda against foreign cotton goods. Gandhi insists his followers wear rough homespuns, producing their own cloth and keeping more money in India.

Men in Karachi who are authorities on the cotton situation told me the boycott so far has affected business from 15 to 20 percent, and that it is increasing in effectiveness.

WHY HE JOINED THE CONGRESS.

Young Muslim's Reasons.

The son of a prominent Muslim merchant of Bombay who is at present out of India received a letter of remonstrance expressing dissatisfaction over the young man's joining the national movement. In the course of his letter, the father says:—

"Thanks for your letter. I have received a letter from ———, complaining that you have gone altogether out of control which has given me much pain. I never expected from you such a behaviour. It seems that you do not realise your position.

It seems that you have been staying with your friends in Congress House without the permission of ———. I ask you to go to him and beg his pardon and for his advice for your further guidance.

Regarding your studies consult him and do just as he tells you. Also tender your 'Rajinama'. That in which you have joined which is rubbish."

THE SON'S REPLY.

The son replied as follows:—

My dear father,

I am indeed grateful to you for your most welcome letter. I have been wanting to write to you all these days about my present political activities to remove the clouds of misunderstanding under which you have been living at such a long distance across the seas. Your loving letter has therefore afforded me the unique opportunity to do so.

At the outset, let me assure you that I am really not what I am represented to be by ——— as a "boy gone out of control." I am as devoted and loyal to you and dear mother as I ever had been. If at all I am unable to accept the advice of ——— in regard to the present political struggle in India, believe me, it is due to sheer conviction and in no sense due to the lack of respect and reverence to any of my elders who have looked after me with unsullied love and care. I yield to none in recognising the debt I owe them for all that they have done for me.

Now as regards your letter, in the first place, will you please permit me to say that those who are away are distinctly at a disadvantage in correctly estimating the realities in India. That is why, I am afraid, you unfortunately feel that the Indian National Congress wants to create Hindu Swaraj. Those of my co-religionists who hold such a view, due to absence of proper contact, will do well to ponder over the whole problem rather seriously. Please excuse me for beseeching you to do so. If you do that I feel confident that you will not fail to grasp the significance of the present struggle which has the fullest support and co-operation of such stalwarts of our community as Sir Ali Imam, Seyud Hassan Imam, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Dr. Kitchlew and Mr. Abbas Tyabji, to mention only a few. Then even Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah has no quarrel with the Congress politics. He is as eager and enthusiastic about the demand of the Congress as Sir Ali Imam and others. He merely differs as regards the methods to be employed. I am confident you will agree with me that none of us can claim to know more intimately of the Indian problem than these men and there is nothing wrong to follow the lead of our recognised leaders.

All these years you have known me to be an obedient boy. Now, to-day, all of a sudden you turn round and accuse me of disrespect and irresponsibility. Dear father, may I plead to you for one thing? Please do not judge me so hastily. Just try to find out why you gave me education and culture and brought me to the age when one is expected to think for oneself. Do you seriously believe that I am yet too young to think for myself? Do you still believe that I should be a mere dumb-driven cattle? Do you still hold to the belief that even in times of crisis one should continue to merge in one's books?

Now, you cannot deny that there are crisis in the country. None can deny that we have to achieve our national freedom from the unwilling hands of British Imperialists and the only institution that is concentrating effectively towards it is the Congress. Please do not fail to appraise the true worth of our Liberal politicians. To us, the younger generation, they are merely tub-thumping politicians, always sitting on the safety valve. When they should run, they will just attempt to move. When they should move, you will find them in the breezy atmosphere of Simla and Delhi. Their present attitude towards the Round Table Conference and their hobnobbing with the Viceroy are appropriate illustrations of what I am driving at. That is why, dear father, I have felt it my duty not only to my country but as a true son of my parents to do my little bit in the titanic struggle that is being carried on by the Congress. That is why you do not find me at our comfortable place but sleeping in the Congress House.

If you could know the facts and could see the lathi charges that took place on the Maidan, with their toll of broken bones, you would know that it was impossible for any one to study and stay away from the Congress House. How could I concentrate on my studies and books as suggested by ——— with a mind all the time wondering as to how many were gloriously struggling outside my cosy rooms? I should be a coward and a flincher of my obvious duty if I did not willingly participate in the courage of my fellow-countrymen, be they Hindus or Muslims, Parsis or Jews. Even as it is, I have kept out too late. I can now matriculate in the school of experience. Please try to understand me.

Try to remember, dear father, that I am not bad or wicked or disobedient, but only doing what thousands of my fellow-countrymen are doing and obeying the call of the Motherland. She needs all her sons and it is not as if I were a child unable to think and act accordingly. Try even to encourage me. Was this opportunity for service ever put so clearly before the younger generation? When the next generation comes let it not be said that the present generation failed in it's response in freeing the future sons and daughters of our dear Motherland.

Your Obedient Son.

RELIEF FUND FOR DEPENDENTS OF SATYAGRAHIS

—:o:—

To help the women and children of those who have sacrificed everything for the country, the Desh Sevika Sangh have started a Satyagrahis Relief Fund. Small batches of the Sevikas have been busy for the last two days in collecting funds for this purpose. They have been going round the different localities with an appeal printed in four languages and with small boxes to collect whatever monetary help is offered. The appeal runs as follows:—

"To-day the patriots are sacrificing themselves silently. Some will rot in jails for all their lives. The duty of the wives and children of the men, who will reap the fruits of this suffering is to see that these brave men will not suffer additional tortures at the thought of their dear ones being left destitute."

On Wednesday a party of Desh Sevikas approached the merchants in the Cotton Bazar and met with a very encouraging response. On Thursday the same party extended its field of activity and approached the Cotton dealers in the Marwari Bazar. Here also the response was equally encouraging and they succeeded in collecting over Rs. 1,200. Their success is mostly due to the efforts of Seth Ramdev who helped them in approaching the philanthropic merchants.

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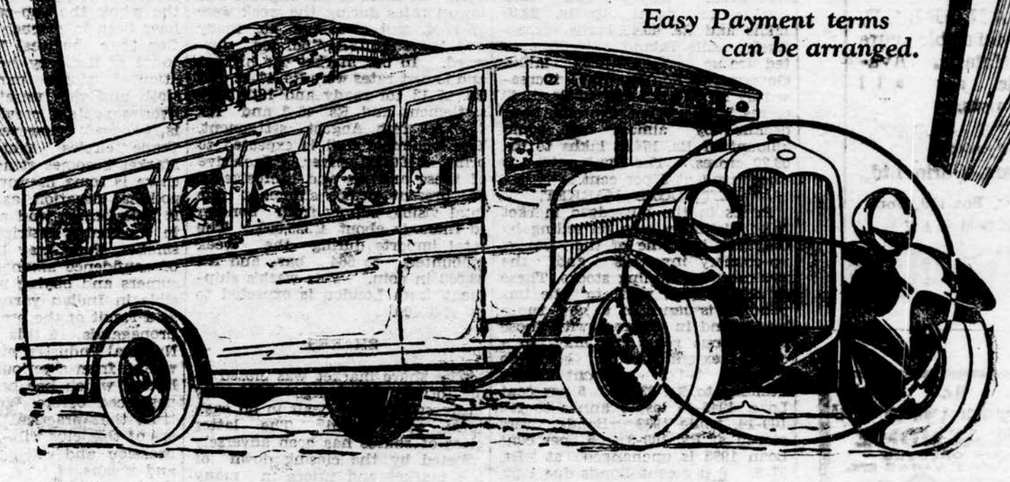

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LIBERALISM EXPOSED.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Liberal "warriors" who were fretting and foaming at the Simon Report only the other day have now appeared in the true colours. After a good deal of cogitation these "gallant" fighters for freedom have atlast decided to go to the Round Table Conference in teeth of the public opposition. We had never expected these backward progressivists to join hands with the Congress but now when every house has become a Congress Committee we had at least expected them to take into consideration the popular feeling about the R. T. Conference and refrain from tampering with the honor of the country. This they have failed to do. The statement issued by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad shows that the Liberals are in no mood to respect the public opinion.

The statement issued by the Liberal bosses appeals to the people to give the Liberals a chance to try their worn out method of petitioning and prayers.

Is this the time for gambling at the cost of the nation? Would it not be treacherous on their part to pose as the representatives of the people and join hands with the discredited Simonites when Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and thousands of patriots are rotting in jail? Have they forgotten, their utterances in a public meeting held in Bombay to endorse the Nehru Report and congratulate Pandit Nehru? I ask Sir Chimanlal, Sir Pehoze Setlna, Mr. Mody and others how dare they go to toe Conference when Pandit Motilal Nehru the acknowledged leader of the All-Parties Conference is confined behind the iron bars? Do they want to betray the Pandit and the All-Parties Conference? If not, then the only honourable course open to them is to decline with many thanks the invitation to attend the much advertised R. T. Conference unless and until Pandit Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi and other leading Congressmen are released and invited to take part in the Conference on the terms laid down by Mahatma Gandhi.

May God guide the Liberals.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

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TRADE & FINANCE.

LARGE DEMAND FOR TREASURY BILLS.

Weekly Market Reviews.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 18.

MONEY.

Although funds are steadily returning from the interior, the monetary situation still remains steady owing mainly to the continued absorption of funds into treasury bills. The rate for call loan is a little lower at 3½ per cent. Despite the increase of 2 annas in the rate of three months intermediate treasury bills to Rs. 98-13 on the 9th instant, applications for the same exceeded Rs. 3-3/4 crores during the week and the rate is now raised to Rs. 98-14. This week's large applications were in the main due to a feeling prevalent in Calcutta that short term bills may be discontinued. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to six months 3½ per cent.

COTTON EXPORTS.

Actual clearances of cotton from Bombay by sea to different ports during six months ending 30th June 1930 amounted to 1,608,718 bales as compared with 1,708,129 bales during the same period last year.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 11th July shows an increase of Rs. 46.69 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 15,84,35,000 as compared with Rs. 28.92 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 19.09, an increase of 0.73 per cent. over last week. Loans and cash credits are down by Rs. 22.87 lakhs and Rs. 40.45 lakhs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 9.62 lakhs. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 169.10 lakhs to Rs. 12.40 crores, while other deposits have declined by almost an equal amount of Rs. 164.84 lakhs to Rs. 68.20 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Prices in the gilt-edged market ruled distinctly easy on selling by Calcutta, by some of the banks, up-country investors and the weakness in sterling stocks. These conditions just prior to the impending issuance of a new rupee loan stand in contrast with those of previous years and may to a certain extent mar its complete success. 3-1/2 per cent Paper declined to Rs. 63-12. 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 lost 5 annas to Rs. 100-14, while 1933 Bonds were placed at Rs. 100-3. 5 per cent Loan 1935 is unchanged at Rs. 97-8. 6 per cent Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 are in demand at Rs. 100-2, Rs. 101-7 and Rs. 102-7 respectively. 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan is steady at Rs. 104-14. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan sunk to Rs. 75-9, while 1934-37 remained steady at Rs. 89-12. 4-1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan is little changed at Rs. 87, while 1934 Bonds slightly improved to Rs. 95-5. There were several sellers of 5 per cent 1939-44 Loan at Rs. 96-1.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 15th July. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,63,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-13-3 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 52,75,000. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 4-9-5.

Intermediate three months treasury bills sold from 9th to 14th July were Rs. 3,72,75,000. Intermediate three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 16th to Monday, the 21st July at Rs. 98-14.

Tenders for three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Tuesday, the 22nd July. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 25th July 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was a shade quieter at the opening with sellers at 1s. 5-25/32d. and good buyers at 1s. 5-27/32d. At the close, however, the tone was slightly steadier on large sales of treasury bills effected during the week and the feeling that their sale would not be discontinued. Further more the enquiry for remittances is very small, while export bills are showing to a certain extent in other markets. Nearly 58 000 tons of wheat were shipped from Karachi during June and about 50,000 tons more are booked for July in addition to small bookings for August. The following are the forward rates:—July 1s. 5 13/16d. Aug.-Sept. 1s. 5 3/4d. Oct. to Dec. 1s. 5 25/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved from $4.86-7/16 to $4.86-9/16, but closed at 4.86 1/2. French francs have appreciated to 123.58, while the Belga and the Italian lira are quoted at 34.81 and 92.86 respectively.

GOLD.

There was an advance in the price of ready gold to Rs. 21-8-6 per tola helped mainly by reduced stocks which now amount to about 2 lacs tolas and quieter sterling exchange. The daily offtake averages 12,000 tolas. The price of sovereign is maintained at Rs. 13-9-9 for ready and Rs. 13-9-3 for forward. In London gold improved to 85s. 1 1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-8-0 for ready, Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs 21-7-9 11th July settlement, Rs. 21-9-3 and Rs. 21-8-6 for 11th August settlement and Rs. 21-9-3 and Rs. 21-9-0 for 9th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £62,500. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,08,569 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to £70,000 and £200,000 shipped from Durban on the 14th instant.

SILVER.

The silver market was on the whole steady with a temporary fall mid-week. Business, however, was of comparatively small dimensions. Ready opened at Rs. 46-12 and after declining to Rs. 46, closed at Rs. 46-7 per 100 tolas. The premium on ready which stood at 4 annas in the opening widened to ten annas at the end. Movements in the Shanghai tael were confined to 1/8d. from 1s. 6d. The offtake has declined to 185 bars and stocks have further depleted to 1,200 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 16-1/8d. and 15-13/16d. for ready and 16d. and 15.11/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 46-12 and Rs. 45-13 for ready and 16th July settlement and Rs. 46-3 and Rs. 45-9 for 14th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £190,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £325,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 564 bars and Rs. 20,600 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £46,000.

SHARES.

The share market was closed to all forward dealings and only business in scrips dealt in on cash terms was allowed. The latter class of shares has been adversely affected by the closing down of the market and prices in many cases have suffered a heavy fall. It is suggested, that if the Committee believes the situation does not warrant allowing dealings in forward, there still seems little justification for prohibiting business in this class strictly for cash. Safeguards may however be provided in the shape of the seller having to declared the registered numbers of shares.

Among miscellaneous shares Tata Power ordinary has declined to Rs. 471/4 and Katni Defds. to Rs. 640. Andhra Valley is steady at Rs. 610 and Scindia Steam at Rs. 8-1. Railway shares show no change in prices. Among bank shares Imperial Banks are steady at Rs. 1,275 with contributories at Rs. 308/12. Bank of India shares have declined to Rs. 79-12, while Central Banks are quoted at Rs. 15-8.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 18.

There has been no improvement in the Yarn Market since our last Report and prices alround have shown atendency to decline particularly in Indian yarns owing to very limited demand and also due to continued weakening in Cotton and practically no change in the political situation. Dealers have been passing very anxious times and inspite of all efforts they are not able to clear off their holdings purchased at high prices in anticipation of improvement in demand as a result of the Swadeshi Movement and propaganda. They have now lost the confidence in any improvement to come in the near future and are struggling very hard to sell off their stocks even at great losses but they find it extremely difficult to get hold of buyers for decent quantities. Some of our Mills are also anxious to sell off their stock of yarns at reasonable prices, but they are offered very low and ridiculous prices in many cases and therefore the bulk of their sales reported by them is undoubtedly very small. Turnover in the market is extremely limited and reports from various consuming Districts are almost all discouraging so far. They are considerably affected probably due to the weakening holding power of the buyers and consumers, and on the whole the future outlook is still more gloomy than hitherto. Monsoon continues to be satisfactory in almost all districts but its effect is not felt at the moment as the whole country's attention is more diverted to the political situation from day to day.

English yarns: Prices have been declining in spot and dealers have been selling in small lots their stocks at very heavy losses. The serious decline in Japanese and Shanghai yarns has been putting the dealers of English yarns to very heavy losses.

Japanese yarns: Prices for forward deliveries have further declined and fresh business is in small quantities only. In spot there has been a little improvement in Mercerized yarns probably due to scarcity on account of the Boycott Movement, but further arrivals are expected in the near future and it is very likely that the present prices will not be maintained in as much as demand is very limited.

Artificial Silk yarns: There has been no special improvement to report except that some enquiries have been experienced from the Punjab Market during the week and that the dealers are feeling little more hopeful than before. Forward prices remain unchanged and Indent business is hardly possible, but several Makers have been sending regular consignments on their own a|c for sale. If this continues further as it is not unlikely, no improvement in prices will be possible.

Indian yarns: There are reports during the week that a further large group of Mills are going to close down from the middle of August if there is no improvement in the general situation and it is very likely that others will follow suit. This has been causing very great anxiety amongst the Trade circles at present and the future of our Mill Industry is again at stake. Reports from Ahmedabad are not so encouraging as before but on the whole the up-country Mills have been in a much better condition than the local Mills on account of the very heavy accumulation of stocks particularly of cloth and very unsatisfactory deliveries against previous sales. It is believed however in certain Trade circles that if Cotton Market becomes steadier and if there is some improvement in the political situation, as the Monsoon is satisfactory and as the stocks in consuming districts are getting smaller, there may be restoration of confidence amongst the consumers and buying may be possible in Indian yarns and cloth as a result of the present Swadeshi propaganda. If this happens our National Industry may be prevented from a serious crisis the like of which has hardly been experienced before. We hope and trust that practical business leaders of this city will rise to the occasion and will find out ways and means of arresting the crisis that awaits this great industry.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co., have issued the following report on the 17th inst:—

As will be seen from the above practically no change place in values and it would almost appear as if the Farm Board had succeeded in their effort to stabilize raw cotton prices but unfortunately for them at a considerably lower level then they had hoped for.

The figures of consumption of cotton in the U. S. A. published on Tuesday were 405,000 against 474,000 in May and 570,000 bales in June last year. This is very small and indicates to what an extent curtailment has taken place. The market however, had been prepared for a low figure and at the moment is more concerned with the progress of the coming crop than with end of season consumption figures.

The weekly weather report received this morning states that except for generous showers in the Eastern part of the Belt, the weather during the week has been mostly hot and dry. It appears that whilst the bulls as yet have no encouraging factors to work upon, the continuation of this hot dry weather in the Central and Western parts of the Belt is restraining bearish activity.

The American market can now be described as statistically weak but technically strong so that the weather during the next few weeks will be the all-important factor.

During th week the Bombay market has developed a much better underton than has been in evidnce for a vry long time. This has been brought about by a persistent export demand from both Europe and the Far East. When our weekly stock figures are puwlished tomorrow it will be found that our Bombay stock will have been reduced by nearly two lacs of bales in three weeks. Our prices are so cheap both intrinsically and on parity that we expect this good demand to continue and by the end of the season the supply of cotton in India should be considerably less than it was at the corresponding date last year. Owing to their weakened financial condition there are still many needy sellers, but these are steadily being reduced in number. When this weeding out has been completed, as it should be soon, a steadier market must be the result.

Local Mills report no improvement in the cloth and yarn markets, nad many of them threaten to close down at the end of another month. It is hoped this may yet be avoided either through an improvement in the political situation or a recovery in the cotton market.

Monsoon reports so far are quite satisfactory. It is still too early to estimate the probable acreage this coming season, but ideas are crystallising around a 15 per cent. reduction.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 18.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

NAME OF COMPANY.	
Latest prices:—	
Andhra Valley 7 1|2 p.c. 1933 Notes	£100.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£77-10.
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	£0-18-9.
Australian 5 p.c. Loan 1935-45	£89-10.
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£0-10-9.
Calcutta Tramways Ordy.	£0-12-0.
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	£0-11-3.
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£5-15.
French 5 p.c. Rentes	£22-6.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£107-10.
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	£1-4-9.
India 3 1|2 p.c Sterling Stock	£61-10.
India 4 1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan 1950-55	£84-15.
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	£52-15.
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	£0-1-3.
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	£0-2-0.
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	£0-12-6.
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	£0-2-0.
Nitrate Railway Ordy.	£3-15.
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord.	£1-17.
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	£0-0-3.
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1|2 p.c. Deb.	£61-10.
Tata Power 7 1|2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934-48	£100.
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Deb.	£96.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929-47	£103-10.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, July 18. Bales.
Khandeish	41
Central India	180
Berar	232
Central Provinces	146
Dhollera	425
Sind-Punjab	2
Compta-Dharwar	340
Westerns-Northerns	191
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,027
Egyptians	320
East Africans	96
Cotton	3,000 Cwts.
Wheat	112
Linseed	3,332
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	47
Gingellyseeds	84
Groundnuts	2,461
Castorseeds	1,278
Rice	14,780
Myrabollams	847
Cottonseeds	733
Gram	320
Joowar	196
Bajree	2,504
	Tons.
Coal	3,376

KEROSENE RATES

(Burmah-Shell)

Bombay July 16.

The following are the ruling rates in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands of Kerosene:—

Shell cases per case Rs. 8-15-6
Waterlily cases per case Rs. 8-11-6
Firefly cases per case Rs. 8-7-6
Anchor brand tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6
Swastika brand tins per pair Rs. 6-11-6
Rising Sun brand tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6
Chukker brand tins per pair Rs. 6-9-6
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp: Gallons Rs. 5-5-6
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp: Gallons Rs. 5-5-6
Swan brand tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6
Victoria brand tins per pair Rs. 6-1-6
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imp: Gals Rs. 4-13-6
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp: Gals. Rs. 4-13-6

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co.)

Bombay, July 18.

Prices per ton:—

China clay best quality Rs. 78; China clay market quality Rs. 66.

Prices per cwt:—

Farina Supra (Dutch) Rs. 7-14; Epsom salt Rs. 3-8; Sago flour 1st quality R. 8-7; Sago flour market quality Rs. 8-1; Maize starch pearl India Brand Rs. 9-12; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 13-8; Zinc chloride German Rs. 14-5; Magnesium chloride German Rs. 3-5; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 45: Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 10; Bleaching Powder Electro, German small packing Rs. 10; Sodium sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4; Sodium sulphide English, large packing Rs. 8-4; Sodium sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4; Sodium sulphide, German large packing Rs. 8-4; Bichromate of Potash small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4; Bichromate of Soda small packing Rs. 29-8; Brown sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 33-8; Litharge Flake, French small packing Rs. 29-4.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B A S F Rs. 0-8-9 Hydro sulphide English Rs. 0-7-6; Aniline salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony salt Rs. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-6-9; Formal de Hyde Rs. 0-5-9

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N. DATTA, Manager. Bombay Branch.

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Dr. Fred De Sa,
D.D.S.,
(Late Hon. Lecturer in Dentistry Medical School, Poona, and Dental Surgeon, Sassoon Hospitals), are hereby informed that
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DENTAL SURGERY
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Unbreakable sets of teeth seamless Gold crowns and bridge work (done in his own invented machines) can be fitted within 48 hours of extraction of teeth. Fees moderate.
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LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 19.

T. T. London on Berlin	20.37-1/8
T. T. London on Amsterdam	12.06-3/4
T. T. London on Brussels	34.80
T. T. London on Madrid	41.90
T. T. London on Milan	92.87
T. T. London on Berne	25.03
T. T. London on Paris	123.90
T. T. London on Prague	164.62

LINSEED.
London, July 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, July/Aug. Nominal.	£ 16.10.0
Linseed Calcutta, ton, Aug/Sept. Nominal.	£ 16.10.0
Linseed, La Plata, ton, July/Aug. Sellers.	£ 15.7.6
Linseed, Bombay, ton, July/Aug. Nominal.	£ 17.5.0

LINSEED OIL.
London, July 19.
Linseed, Oil naked, London, cwt. 35/- July/Aug. Sellers.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt 22/- Sept/Dec. Paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, July 19.

Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality Spot	Closed

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 19.

October	13.58
December	13.74
January	13.76
Middling Spot	13.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New Orleans, July 19.

July	12.94
October	13.29
Middling Spot	13.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 19.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	1,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 19.

	Opening	Closing.
July	7.40	7.43
August		7.25
September		7.18
October	7.09	7.13
November		7.12
December		7.14
January	7.13	7.17
February		7.20
March	7.20	7.25
April		7.28
May	7.27	7.32
June		7.34
July		7.36
Middling Spot		7.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, July 19.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 19.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.30
Fine	4.55
Superfine	4.30
Bengal, Good	4.05
Fully Good	4.30
Fine	4.55
Oomra, Good	4.15
Fully Good	4.45
Fine	4.75
Broach, Fully Good	5.20
Fine	5.45
Superfine	5.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, July 19.

July	11.55
November	11.37
December	11.03
January	11.67
March	11.79
May	11.91
F. G. F. Spot	12.55

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, July 19.

Demand Bills	486.31

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.
London, July 19.
Rozario Santa Fe per 62 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 35|- July/Aug. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 62 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 34/9 July/Aug. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 36/3 Afloat Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels, 34/3 Afloat Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, July 19.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch, Standard, No. 25.
C. and F. Calcutta:

	Per Cwt.
July/Sept.	8/2 1/4
Oct/Dec.	8/2-1/4

C. and F. Bombay:

	Per Cwt.
July/Sept.	8/2-1/2

C. and F. Karachi:

	Per Cwt.
July-Sept.	8/2-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 19.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot. 5-3/8d. Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 19.
Market—Featureless. Market is quiet with small business passing.

Spot	15-7/8
Forward	15-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz.	£ 4.5.1-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 19.

	per cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-1/4
Interest 7 Day Market Loans	2
Bank Bills, 3 months	2-7/16
Bank Bills, 6 months	2-5/8
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	3-1/4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 19.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton £ 6.0.0
July/Aug. Nominal.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton £ 14.5.0
July/Aug. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £ 13.5.0
July/Aug. Sellers.

All-India Weather Report.

—:o:—

POONA, July 20.

Yesterdays depression moved further westwards and is now over northeast Central Provinces and has resulted in monsoon strengthening considerably in Central Provinces. Monsoon has also been vigorous in Malabar, and active in Burma, Chota Nagpur and Orissa. Conditions are again unsettled in northwest Bay of Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Bihar, East United Provinces, Konkan, Mysore and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces excepting Berar, West Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in Assam, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat, South Hyderabad and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts rainfall are: Gwa six inches, Diamond Island and Tavoy four; Mergui and Amherst two; Bassein and Monywa one and a half; Kyoukpyu and Maymyo three quarters; Lashio half; Ranchi, Cuttack, Silchar and Chandbali one; Mussoree and Seoni three; Pendra, Jubbulpore and Saugor two; Jhansi one and a half; Pachmarhi one; Allahabad three quarters; Jhalrapatan two; Bikaner and Ahmedabad half; Mahabaleshwar and Mangalore six; Mercara three; Khandala and Calicut two; Cochin one and a half; Bangalore three quarters and Bombay half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will further decrease in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and the East United Provinces and increase in West Bengal, the West Central Provinces, West Central India, East Rajputana, Gujarat, North Bombay Deccan and the Konkan.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, July 19.

General Remarks:—The monsoon has been active in Malabar, the east United Provinces and the east and north Punjab. There has been nearly general rain in the East Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local rain in the West United Provinces. Central India, the Central Provinces, the east and north Punjab, west Rajputana, Gujarat, Mysore and the Madras Deccan with a few falls in east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and the North Madras Coast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded generally except in Baluchistan and upper Sind, where they are generally clear. The air is more moist than usual in the southwest Punjab, and drier in the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan. Temperatures were below normal in the West United Provinces. The highest maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 107 degrees at Khanpur.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in the West United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Central India, the Southwest Punjab and East Rajputana.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 19.

	Rainfall at Colaba Point.	Fort.	J. J. Hospital.
Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8a.m. of date 19-7-30	0.21	0.40	0.25
Total since 1st June to date	33.65	36.75	32.97
Total for the corresponding period of 1928	47.71	56.47	44.33
corresponding Total for the period of 1929	40.12	53.22	42.61

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM TO TOUR ENGLAND.

—:o:—

Important Fixtures Arranged.

In March last it was announced that information had been received by the Indian Hockey Federation to the effect that an invitation from the English Hockey Association for a team from India to tour in England in 1932 was on its way out to India. The Indian Hockey Federation is now in a position to announce that the invitation has been received and accepted, and that preliminary arrangements for the tour are being proceeded with.

The programme of fixtures which the English Hockey Association are arranging, will consist of about 20 matches, and will include matches against first class clubs, Oxford and Cambridge Universities, six Divisions and international matches against England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. A more attractive programme it would be difficult to conceive.

The exact dates for the tour have not yet been fixed, but it is likely that the first match will be played on the first Saturday in March, the tour will last for about eight weeks. Arrangements for a further inter-provincial hockey tournament and trial games will be notified later.

HOW POLITICAL PRISONERS ARE TREATED.

Official Professions And Practices.

Mr. Kedar Prasad Trivedi of Benares writes in the "Leader":—

I am sure an account of the prison life of Satyagrahi prisoners will prove an interesting reading. It will also serve to remove many misconceptions from the public mind. No such account has as yet appeared because probably no one who has incarcerated in connection with the present campaign has been released as yet. I came out of the Benares district jail only a few days ago and am in a position to give first-hand description of how things are going on there. I suppose matters cannot be very different in other prisons.

I was arrested on the Independence Day, Jan. 26, 1930, under sec. 124A, I.P.C., and sentenced to four months' S. I. with a fine of Rs. 50 or to undergo further imprisonment of two months, along with one of my friends. We have been released after serving four months' imprisonment as our fines have been realised by the police. We were placed in the special division, but up to April 10 we received the ordinary jail diet now being given to C class prisoners. The only privilege we enjoyed was that we were allowed to purchase things like fruit, vegetables, etc., through the jail authorities. There was a slight improvement in our food from April 10. Another privilege which we enjoyed from March 10 was that we were allowed to purchase the "Leader", but this privilege was withdrawn when Sjt. Sampurnand, the first Salt Satyagrahi of Benares was placed in the A class and transferred to our barrack.

'C' CLASS FOOD.

When the recommendations of the Government of India were first issued regarding the classifications, everybody was under the impression that no political prisoner would be placed in any class lower than the B class. But as a matter of fact the majority of the Satyagrahis are in the C class. No attention is paid to anybody's social status, education, etc., in the under-trial stage and Satyagrahis were promiscuously herded along with dacoits, thieves, etc., in the same barracks, given the same diet and made live the same life. As C class convicts they are no better. They get the ordinary jail food, bread made of wheat and gram flour mixed, seasoned with a little dust, and black 'dal' in the morning at about 11 a.m. and an apology for vegetables in the evening. They are not allowed even to use hand-fans and it is not difficult to understand how uncomfortable jail clothing appears to most of them. In fact it is difficult for a self-respecting man with any pretensions to decency to take his bath. It is no pleasure to appear in public clothed in nothing but a 'langot'. They are permitted to take one book from the jail library on jail holidays and Sundays, and keep it till sunset. But as there are only nine jail holidays in the year and there are very few books in the jail library likely to interest educated men such as most of the Satyagrahis are, they are being intellectually starved. And I must emphasise again that if any rational basis of classification were adopted, practically all the Satyagrahis would be in the B class and many in the A class. They are allowed interviews and letters only once in three months.

I understand that the C class prisoners (Satyagrahis) in the Benares district jail went on a hunger-strike with a view to getting some of their most galling difficulties removed. I cannot however state definitely anything in this connection, as it was by a mere accident that the news of the hunger-strike reached us.

REQUIRED TO TWIST 'BAN.'

For a time the B class was abolished so far as the Satyagrahis were concerned although persons guilty of serious anti-social offences involving gross moral turpitude continued in the B class. Now it has been revived. There were on June 26, the date of our release, only two Satyagrahis in the B class. They have to put on the jail clothing but they have been supplied with a double set of clothing. They have to use the ordinary jail utensils—two iron cups, one small and the other bigger, miscalled cup and plate—and are allowed to retain three books at a time. They are also given the weekly "Bharat" and the "Illustrated Times of India Weekly". Of course those who have been sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment must have to perform such tasks as the jail authorities may allot them. In Benares, they are required to twist 'ban'. I understand that they as well as those in the A class will be now supplied with some articles of furniture. They are given the same food as A class convicts, so I shall describe it when dealing with the latter.

CONDITIONS IN 1921 AND NOW.

Apparently the greatest misconception prevails as regards the A class. People imagine that it corresponds to what was the special class in 1921. From what I have learnt from some friends in the A class who were in the special class in 1921 there is a vast difference between the two classes. For instance, no one in the special class was required to labour while the A class convicts with sentences of rigorous imprisonment have to work now. Special division prisoners were permitted to purchase the "Leader", the "Hamdam", etc., but those in the A class have to content themselves with the "Bharat" and the "Illustrated Times of India Weekly." Even fruit is not allowed to be sent from outside the jail and they are only allowed to keep six books at a time.

The most important difference perhaps is in the matter of food. In 1921 the Government had fixed a certain money scale within which the diet which the political prisoners received was adjusted by mutual arrangement between themselves and the jail authorities. The arrangement this time is more complicated and the A class people are not given any choice in the matter. At first a money scale of six annas per diem was apparently fixed. Out of this amount, we used to get a certain amount of 'dalia,' tea, milk, sugar, bread, 'dal,' 'ghee' and vegetable. Then the scale was raised to eight annas and we began to get a little more milk for the additional two annas. Now A class prisoners have been divided into two classes, the labouring and the non-labouring. The former are to get six annas and the latter eight annas a day. The non-labouring class get a 'chhatak' more of milk and a 'chhatak' less of potatoes but the grain allowance is higher for the latter class. But for both the sections the allowance of ghee, dalia, sugar, etc., has been halved. No paper classification by the Government will increase the consumption of grain by the so-called labouring class. The whole scheme has apparently been devised to effect some saying to the Government while giving the public a wrong idea of the way A class prisoners are being treated. All the food given to us could not possibly come up to more than five annas a day outside the jail.

MRS. SAMPURNANAND'S LETTER TO HER HUSBAND.

The general impression of those who have had previous experience of prison-life as political offender is that while in 1921 they were treated as gentlemen in spite of their technical breaches of the law, a subtle atmosphere of want of confidence, of continuous pinpricks, pervades the jail to-day. Vexatious orders are being issued every day, and they are not shown or given a copy of the rules issued and received governing them (A class), so it is not possible for A class people to understand whether the orders issued by the jail authorities are rules issued by the Government. A most inoffensive letter written by Mrs. Sampurnanand to her husband was taken strong exception to. And then the news of what is going on in the jail is not allowed to reach outside. A private letter of Mr. Sri Prakasa to Mr. C. Y. Chintamani which among other things by the way mentioned his experiences in the jail was stopped.

These in the jail are putting up quite cheerfully with these conditions: but it is best that people outside should have no such misconception as Government communiques might have led them to form.

LIST OF PRISONERS.

The following is a list of political prisoners in the various classes till June 26:—

A Class.—Babu Sampurnanand, Babu Sri Prakasa, Thakur Baijnath Singh, Thakur Vishwanath Singh, Pandit Ramsurat Misra, Mr. Kamta Prasad 'Vidyarathi.'

B Class.—Mr. Adya Prasad Singh and Thakur Kanteshwari Singh.

C Class.—Shri Swami Satyanand Parivrajak, Sjt. Chandrika Pandey, Sjt. Kashi Prasad Singh (since transferred to Sultanpur), Sjt. Sankaranand Brahmachary (S.I.), Sjt. Ramanna, Sjt. Phanindranath Banneriee, Sjt. Jitendra Nath Lahiri, Sjt. Manoranjan Mukherjee, Sjt. Dharmadeo Shastry, Sjt. Mahabeer Singh, Sri Bansidhar Gupta, Sjt. Badama, Sjt. Buduharama, Sjt. Sheodass.

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It is the chief source of decay and pyorrhea.
The way dentists urge to combat it.

FILM is the cause of dull, discolored teeth as well as the serious tooth and gum disorders. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel this film. It absorbs stains from food and smoking and turns white teeth dull. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

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Sanatogen will shorten that long period of recovery and give new strength and vitality to your blood and nerves. Sanatogen is not a drug, but a builder of health, reliable and natural. That is why Dr. D. Jones wrote in the Indian Medical Gazette:

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A remarkable increase of appetite will soon follow the use of Sanatogen, due to its strengthening influence on the nerves regulating the digestive system. This double action of Sanatogen [a strengthening food itself and a creator of appetite] speeds up your convalescence. You will soon again enjoy that happy feeling of radiant vitality and health.

Shorten the period of weakness — start to-day on the short cut to Health and Strength with a course of

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

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Applications for admission in the Male and Female sections of both Ayurvedic and Unani departments should reach the office of the Principal by the 31st July, 1930.
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BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1930.

A MAHARAJA PLEADS FOR CONCILIATION.

—:o:—

Repression Will Cut No Ice Even In States, He Says.

"MOVEMENT IS INDIA-WIDE AND FEELINGS RUN HIGH."

BIKANER QUOTES NIZAM.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the Press, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner emphasises that false notions of prestige ought not to prevent the Government from doing the right thingat the right moment.

"The movement has taken a firm hold on people of practically all classes and communities of Indians," says the Maharaja, and testifies to the "unmistakable depth an force of the widespread national awakening". Repression will cut no ice, even in Indian States, avers the Maharaja.

He quotes with approval the Nizam's view favouring conciliation and hopes that the Sapru-Jayakar mission will bear fruit.

The following are extracts from the interview given by His Highness:—

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 18.

I do not minimise the dangers of the spirit of lawlessness and defiance of authority that is being fostered. But it, of course, follows that side by side with firmness the rule must be beneficent, just and sympathetic and at the same time tempered with mercy, and it is no less essential that we should not be handicapped by any false notions or mistaken considerations of prestige.

I recall a significance passage in the late Nizam of Hyderabad's letter to Lord Minto in 1909 when in discussing measures necessary for the suppression of sedition then existing he expressed himself as a great believer in conciliation and repression going hand in hand. It, therefore, follows that wise statesmanship and the interests of India as well as of the Empire demand that every avenue possible should be explored and every opportunity wisely tactfully and sympathetically taken advantage of to bring about more cordial and closer relations between the Government and the people.

FORCE NO REMEDY.

As I pointed out at the Guidhall thirteen years ago when the honour of the Freedom of the City of London was conferred upon me, people who hold that India can be ruled at the point of the sword do a grave injustice both to Great Britain and India and that the retention of the British connection in which I in common with my brother Princes am a firm believer, must rest on much firmer foundations than force and be based on the principles of justice of equity, humanity and fair-play.

Again in 1917 I ventured to bring home the fact that India even then was changing very rapidly and beyond the conception of those who on the strength of former residence or service in India, or who while residing in England all the time, have had official connection with this country, pose as critics of those who have the burden and responsibility and the duty of carrying on the King Emperor's Government out here. It is impossible for them really to be aware of the remarkable changes going on or appreciate the situation as it now exists in India.

WHAT THE MAHARAJA SAW.

I own a house and spend a month or two evey year at the seaside in Bombay, admittedly the present storm centre in India, and though I was ill for part of the time yet throughout my stay there last May and June, I kept my eyes and ears open and was able to go about and see things for myself, and I also met frequently several local Moderate and Liberal friends amongst the British Indian leaders. I can thus claim to speak with some authority based on firsthand knowledge and personal observations when I testify the extremely grave situation and the unmistakable depth and force of the widespread national awakening. The movement has taken a firm hold on people of practically all classes and communities of Indians at least in the Bombay Presidency including a very large percentage of the commercial community and even those who do not entirely see eye-to-eye with Mr. Gandhi and others politically. No doubt with all the power and resources at the command of Great Britain a great Government like the British Government with a mighty Empire at its back, can ultimately crush or, at least for the time being, kept this movement under control. But even then the struggle is not likely to end as quickly as some may imagine and the situation, it is apparent, is apt to get worse before it gets better, not only in Bombay but also in other parts of India.

BITTERNESS.

In the meanwhile, there will be created, in an ever-increasing degree intense and widespread feelings of bitterness and hatred, the incalculable harm arising from which it is impossible fully to foresee at the preesnt moment. Such a policy, in such circumstances, would not succeed even in our Indian States, where the Rulers are so to speak autocrats and the people not so advanced as in British India. Indeed, those who advocate such unwise and impracticable course appear utterly to fall to realise that we should then find ourselves in a vicious circle from which all parties may ultimately find it difficult satisfactorily to extricate themselves.

It is in view of these important considerations that I have, for some time past, favoured private negotiations such as those now proposed by Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar and it is why I now venture respectfully to weloome the acceptance by His Excellency the Viceroy of their suggestion, which I profoundly believe to be in the best interests of the Empire. This is what a wise ruler of an Indian State would also do in similar circumstances.

SIR ALI IMAM'S DICTATORSHIP.

—:o:—

Bihar Provincial Congress Committee's Statement.

PATNA, July 16.

On behalf of the provincial Congress committee, Mr. Brajkishor Prasad had issued the following statement to the press:

"In to-day"s papers there has appeared a statement about Sir Ali Imam to the following effect: "I have accepted to succeed Mr. Hasan Imam as dictator on condition that I shall have the freedom to call off picketing and civil disobedience which I condemn as injurious to the Bihar and Orissa province, but strongly urge the vigorous spread of swadeshi, holding fast to the Dominion Status creed.'

As this statement is likely to lead to various unwarranted inference which will nor correctly represent the situation and particularly the position of the local Congress committee it is desirable that the circumstances in which the previous news regarding Sir Ali's joining the Congress movement appeared be published.

The fact is that Sir Ali, of his own accord, expressed his desire to Mr. Hasan Imam to join the Congress movement and also his readiness to accept the dictatorship of Bihar after Mr. Hasan Imam was sent to jail. There upon Mr. Hasan Imam sent a wire to Mr. Deep Narain Singh, the present dictator, informing him of the fact and desiring him permission to nominate Sir Ali. This telegram was sent with the knowledge of Sir Ali himself.

NO CONDITION.

There was no question of any condition and Sir Ali made no condition when he made the offer to Mr. Hasan Imam. There could be no question of calling off the civil disobedience movement and picketing. The Congress committee of the province is working the Congress programme vigorously and with success. Civil disobedience is the main programme of the Congress. If Sir Ali had any idea of calling off picketing and civil disobedience in his mind at the time he made his offer to Mr. Hasan Imam about which nobody knew anything, Sir Ali was entirely mistaken.

Under the Congress constitution the dictator of a province or of a provincial Congress committee itself has only to carry out the policy and programme of the All-India Congress Working Committee.

"PURCHASE WITHOUT PAYMENT."

—:o:—

"Bharat Men Angrezi Raj" Case.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. S. K. Mittra, M.A., LL.B., Advocate of Allahabad has served the following notice on the Secretary of State for India:—

Under instructions from my client Mr. R. Saigal, Proprietor the "Chand" Office, Allahabad, I beg to write to you as under:—

That on the 20th March 1929 Mr. P. H. Measures, Superintendent of Police, Allahabad, purchased from my client two sets of the book entitled "Bharat Men Angrezi Rajya" of the value of Rs. 32. A bill for the amount accompanied by a letter of request was accordingly sent to him on the 1st April 1929 to which he replied that the letter in question should be sent to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. United Provinces in as much as he had purchased the books for this officer and he gave also the assurance that the Deputy Inspector-General of Police would then certainly arrange payment direct.

That thereafter my client wrote to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police C.I.D. a number of letters demanding payment of the amount in question to all of which the D. I. G. C. I. D. sent but on reply that he preferred to await decision of the Hon. High Court and at the same time expressed a sort of surprise that the Police should be asked to pay for books seized when proscribed by the Government.

To remove the misunderstanding on the part of the learned D. I. G. C.I.D. it was clearly stated in reply that the Books having been purchased on the 20th March 1929 and the order of proscription being passed later on the 22nd idem my client was certainly entitled to the price of the books as aforesaid —but it is a matter of regret that in spite of repeated requests neither the Superintendent of Police Allahabad nor the D.I.G. C.I.D. U. P. has paid the amount in question.

In these circumstances I am directed by my client to request you to be so good as to pay my client Rs. 32 being the price of 2 sets of this Book entitled "Bharat Men Angrezi Rajya", Rs. 6 on account of interest by way of damages—total Rs. 38 within two months from the date of receipt of this Notice failing which I have instructions to institute legal proceedings and that too without further reference.

HOW CAN NON-COMBATANTS DISCUSS PEACE TERMS?

—:o:—

Mr. Patel's Fling At Liberals.

BENARES, July 19.

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, ex-President of the Legislative Assembly addressed a huge meeting this evening on the grounds of the Town Hall. Pandit Malaviya presided and Babu Bhagvandas and Principal Dhruva were present.

Mr. Patel referring to the Viceroy's statement said the Viceroy has gone back on his declaration of 1st November and he found it very difficult to understand why Liberals, who only a few days ago had supported Mahatma Gandhi's peace terms from jail and who then felt that Mahatma Gandhi alone could deliver the goods, had now suddenly changed.

BE FAIR AND FRANK.

Let the Liberals, he said, be fair and frank and be honest enough to say that they did not possess the confidence of the people. Let them say they were not real representatives of the people. "Those alone are real representatives who are behind the prison walls and who are suffering lathi charges and their leader is Mahatma Gandhi—not Mr. Patel not Pandit Malaviya. Mahatma Gandhi is Congress. The Congress is Mahatma Gandhi. That one man alone represents the millions of India. Have you ever heard of peace terms being discussed by non-combatants?"

Mr. Patel condemned the alleged excesses of police and military. He finally appealed to people not to slacken their non-violent efforts and fight to the finish.—A. P.

TERRIFIC TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

—:o:—

Great Havoc Done.

LONDON, July 19.

Tokio.—Nagasaki and district have suffered severely from a terrific typhoon yesterday, the velocity of the wind reaching 112 miles an hour.

It is feared that at least 100 persons have been drowned in the sea. Eight small steamers and 53 motorboats are known to have been wrecked.

Probably hundreds more have perished on shore where 1600 houses have been demolished and thousands damaged. The Material loss is estimated at approximately 12,000,000 yen.—Reuter.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE.

Appeal To Manufacturers And Dealers.

Will manufacturers and dealers of Swadeshi goods mentioned beow kindy send their names and addresses, and detailed statement of articles manufactured or sold by them.

I

1. Metal Ware.
2. Hardware,
3. Building materials—Tiles Bolts, Hinges etc.
4. Oil, Paints, Colours and Polishes.
5. Rubber manufactures.
6. Canvas, Ropes and Cordage.

II.

1 Bangles, Brushe and Buttons.
2 Matches and Candles.
3 Camphor, Cement, etc.
4 Locks and Keys.
5 Electrical and Motor Accessories
6 Machinery and Spare parts.

Please reply to:—

Honorary Secretaries,
Bombay Swadeshi League,
Blavatsky Lodge Building,
French Bridge,
Bombay.

FISHERMAN AND A SHARK.

—:o:—

A Fight And Its Sequel.

TRIVANDRUM, July 19.

While fishing near the sea-coast near Pulluvila, one of the fishermen, came into grips with a fairly big shark which inflicted serious wounds on his arm.

He was brought ashore by his friends and taken to the nearest hospital. His hand was amputated.—Free Press.

Ootacamund, July 19.—The Tariff Board Office closed at Ootacamund to-day and reopens at the Town Hall, Bombay on 21st July.—A. P.

MEERUT SATYAGRAHIS JAILED.

—:o:—

Husband Garlands His Wife.

URMILA DEVI GETS 6 MONTHS.

—:o:—

MEERUT, July 19.

The local Congress leaders who have been arrested were tried to-day in the Meerut Jail by Mr. Cognill, Joint Magistrate.

Sjt. Peareylal Sharma, a prominent advocate, was charged under Section 4 of the anti-picketing ordinance and was convicted to six months' simple imprisoonment. He was recommended for "A" Class. Sjt. Jagdish Prasad was sentended to six months rigorous imprisonment and was given "C" Class, as he himself wanted it.

Mrs. Urmila Devi, Captain of the lady volunteers was charged under the Anti-Picketing Ordinance and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. She was recommended for "A" class. She was garlanded by her husband Professor Shastri who was standing by her side when she received the sentence.

Chowdhury Dharambir Singn ex-M. L. C. and Mr. Brahmasarup Soti were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. Mr. Dharambir Singh wanted to be placed in "C" class. Kazi Nazimuddin, President, Congress Committee, was charged under Section 505 I. P. C. and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. He was recommended to be treated as a "A" class prisoner.

19 volunteers were sentenced ranging from two and a half months' to three months' rigorous imprisonment with fine.—A. P.

INDIAN STUDENTS TO TOUR EUROPE.

—:o:—

A Proposal.

SIMLA, July 13.
(By Mail.)

The Inter-University Board is in communication with all the Universities in India regarding a proposal put forward by the National Union of Students of the Universities and the University Colleges of England and Wales for a conducted tour of Indian students in Europe in the spring and summer of 1931.

It is proposed that a party of hundred students should be given an opportunity of travelling for three months in Europe in the company of Professors.

It is expected that the cost could be about £200 per head. It is claimed that the tour should serve as an admirable general introduction to European culture at first-hand and would be invaluable for Indian students studying the political and cultural history of Europe.—A. P.

HENRY FORD'S INCURSIONS

—:o:—

Trying For A Monopoly In Travancore.

TRIVANDRUM, July 19.

It is understood that Mr. Henry Ford is negotiating to buy up the right of collecting tolls for vehicles throughout the Travancore State.—Free Press.

SHIPMENTS BY SCINDIA STEAMERS ONLY.

—:o:—

Bombay And Karachi Merchants Resolve.

TUTICORIN, July 19.

As a result of the personal interview of Mr. M. A. Master, General Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Bombay, with the local and Virudhunagar merchants regarding shipments by the Scindia line of steamers, especially from Bombay and Karachi, the Indian merchants in these two trading commercial centres have resolved to make all shipments in future by the Scindia steamers alone. This decision has been duly communicated to the South Indian Merchants' Association, Bombay.—Free Press.

"Egypt Snubs Britain."

AN AFFRONT WHICH WILL ECHO FROM ALEXANDRIA TO HONGKONG.

LONDON, July 19.

The "Evening Standard" splashes Sidky Pasha's reply to Mr. MacDonald across the front page under the heading "Egypt Snubs Britain". Its Diplomatic Correspondent remarks: "To say the least, it is an unusual communication. Its internal as well as external effect cannot but prove unfortunate. The Ambiguity of our position in Egypt is thus demonstrated to world".

The "Evening Standard's" diarist fears that "Britain has been exposed to an affront which will echo from Alexandria to Hongkong. But that is of secondary importance. Sidky Pasha's little gesture may be of some value if it convinces Downing Street that time for ambiguity is past".

NAHAS PASHA'S REPLY TO PREMIER.

Cairo,—Nahas Pasha replying to Mr. MacDonald's communication, welcomes the declaration of British Government that it has no intention of being employed as a instrument for attacking Egyptian Constitution. He says that recent events in Egypt have been caused by the conduct of the Ministry, and the Nation is only defending the Constitution against the Ministry which is encroaching on its authority.

"We hope democracy will triumph over absolute government".—Reuter.

MAKE 'AFGHANISTAN MEMBER OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, July 5.
BY MAIL).

A Conference under the auspices of the Indo-British Mutual Welfare League to discuss the possibilities of co-operation between India and Great Britain to promote mutual understanding between the two countries and their joint part in promoting the world peace was held at Carnegie House, Piccadilly on Friday July 4th. Lady Emily Lutyens presided. The speakers included the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri P.C., Dr. Sloan Chesser, Miss Berrie of the I.E.S., Professor Sarabji and Mr. C. F. Andrews.

Mr. Sastri criticised the Simon recommendations in connection with the Army and said that the proposal to make the defence of the frontier an Imperial responsibility was a way of making permanent the establishment of the British Army in India. He would make a suggestion regarding the part that India and Britain could play in promoting world peace. That was that the two countries should get Afghanistan into the League of Nations. Afghanistan, however, cannot be brought into the League unless Russia is also brought in and that brings the question into the field of European politics.—Free Press

WILD SCENES AT COLLEGE GATES.

—:o:—

Principal's Wife As Satyagrahi.

CALCUTTA, July 19.

Wild scenes were witnessed at the Scottish Churches College this morning when a large number of picketers entered the compound by rushing the gates and scaling the boundary wall with a view to persuade the students, mostly girls, not to attend the classes. The Principal, Dr. W. S. Urquhart, with other Professors, made vain protests and appeals to check the rush of picketers some of whom climbed up the water pipes to get on to the upper floor where the students were.

Mrs. Urquhart, however, turned the tables on the Satyagrahis by offering Satyagraha herself, standing firmly in the path of the picketers who after some time withdrew, jeering and shouting.

There was no picketing at the Presidency and Bethune Colleges, as, it being Saturday, the former had few classes and the latter was closed.—A. P.

2 PERSONS KILLED.

—:o:—

Police Firing At Madura.

MADRAS, July 19.

Further details in connetion with firing by police on mob in Madura on Thursday evening show that two persons, including a boy have succumbed to the injuries received during the firing. Police fired thrice as the excited mob returned to attack. The leader of the volunteers was arrested last evening while supervising picketing of liquor shop which was followed by the arrest of 15 more volunteers.

Two Congress workers were sentenced to-day to one year's simple imprisonment on charge of inciting disaffection among policemen and another was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for a similar offence.—A. P.

BAN ON GANDHI CAPS.

—:o:—

A PRINCIPAL'S FIAT.

JHANG, July 18.

Some students had, of late, begun to use Gandhi caps in the Intermediate College, Jhang.

The Principal has odered that all students of the college should use of ferozi turbans. The use of any other head dress, excepting English hats, has been penalised, and students have been fined for a breach of this order, which is being keenly resented by he public besides the students.

The Principal has been requested to cancel the order.—Free Press.

AMRITSAR CONVICTIONS.

AMRITSAR, July 18.

Orders were pronounced in the cases against Dr. Sant Ram, Dictator, and Munshi Ghulam Nabi, G. O. C. of the local "War Council", by the Additional Magistrate, sentencing them to one year's rigorous imprisonment each under section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—Free Press.

TOWARDS PROHIBITION.

—:o:—

HOOGHLY, July 19.

At a meeting of the Excise Advisory Committee, Hooghly, Sadar Sub-division, the District Magistrate presiding, it was resolved to abolish toddy shops at Punduah and Malpara.—Free Press.

TWO PESHAWAR LEADERS RELEASED.

—:o:—

Cases Withdrawn.

According to a special telegram to the "Khilafat" Maulana Allahbux Yusufi, Secretary, Jamiat-al-Khilafat-al-Hind and Dr. Jhilam, who were arrested in May and lodged in Peshawar Fort were released on Friday, the cases against them being withdrawn.

76 PRISONERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE.

FEROZEPUR, July 20.

Seventy-six political prisoners in Ferozepur Jail are reported to have gone on hunger-strike since yesterday. It is alleged that six political prisoners on July 15, on their arrival from Kontak, protested against the bad food, old clothing, hard labour, etc. The other prisoners, it is reported, tried to persuade the authorities to meet their demands, but finding no response, they all went on hunger-strike.

Lala Sri Ram, Secretary, District Congress Committee and one or two others interviewed the Superintendent of the Jail, with a view to persuade the prisoners to give up hunger-strike, if their demands were conceded.

Lala Sri Ram and Faqir Khalil, have been taken out from solitary cells. One of the prisoners Lala Ramnath, is reported to be suffering from boils.—Free Press.

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